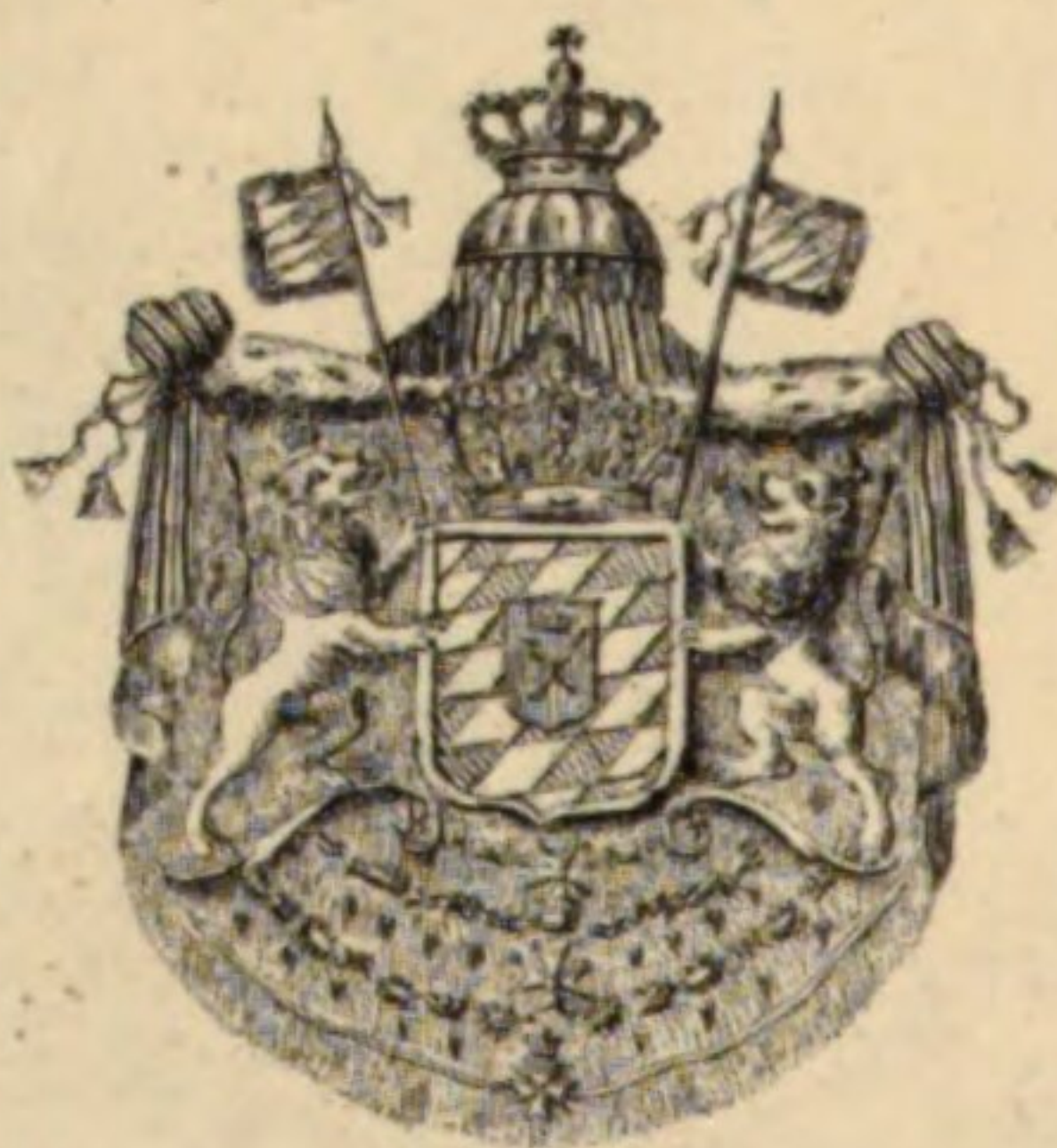




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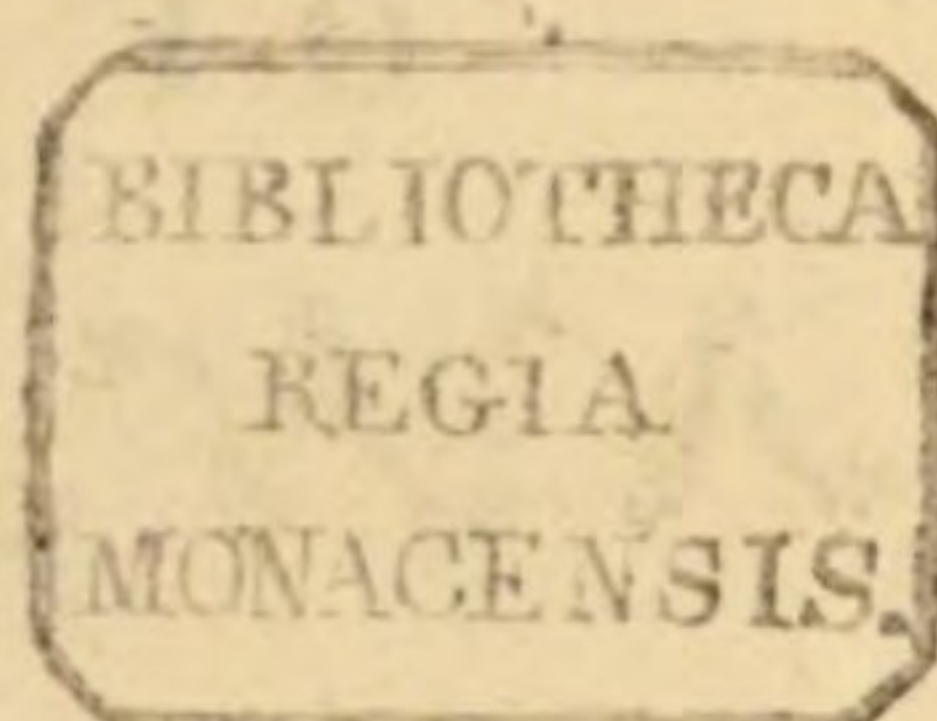
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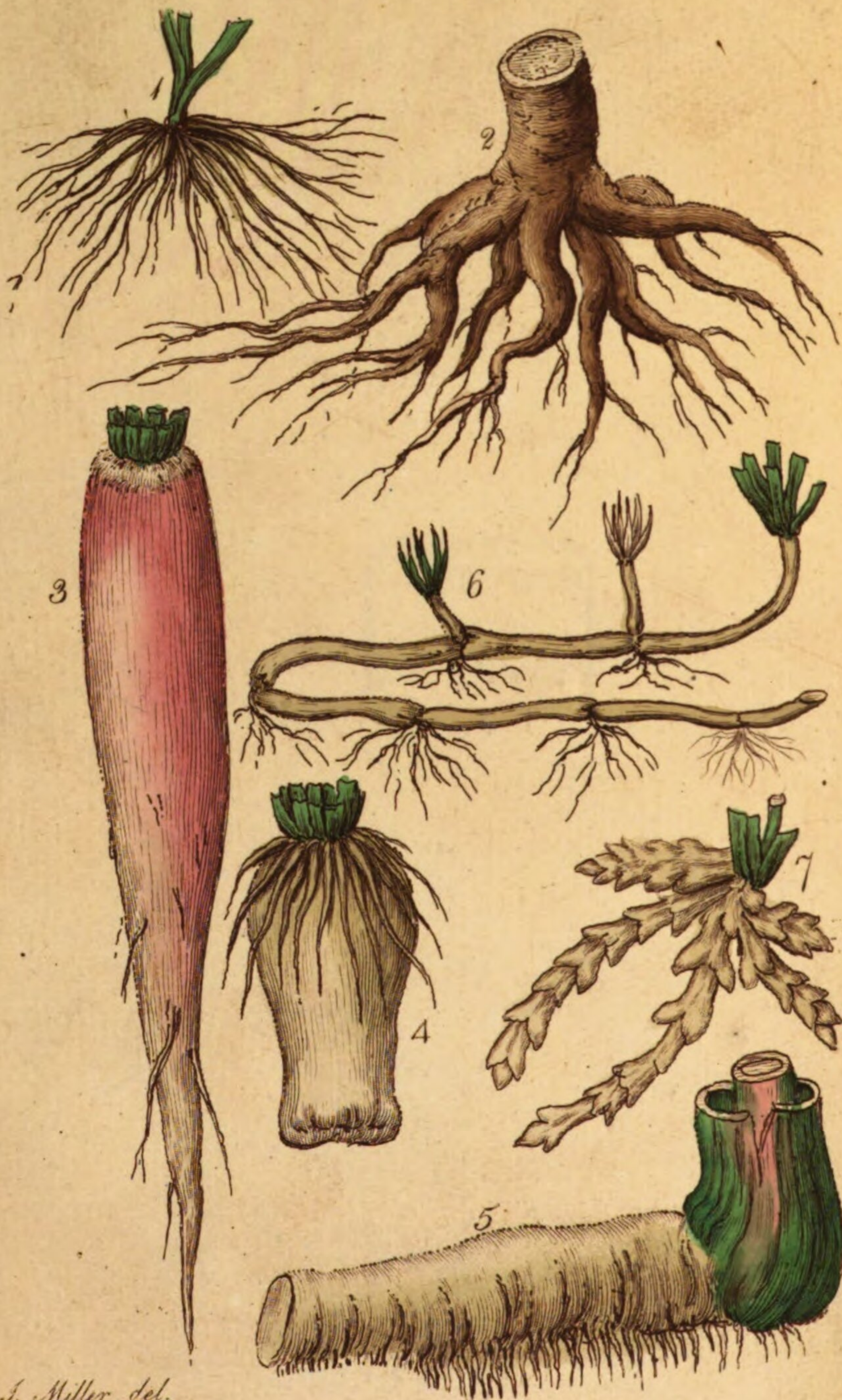
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Edition of the Illustration of the Sexual System.*







R A D I X.

The Root, is the Origin of Nutrition of
P L A N T S.

Their D U R A T I O N.

A N N U A. Annual.	{ Abiding one Year only.
B I E N N I S. Biennial.	{ Abiding two Years only.
P E R E N N I S. Perennial	{ Abiding and regenerating successively several Years.

Their F I G U R E.

F I B R O S A. Fig. 1. Fibrous.	{ Anthoxanthum. Vernal Grass.	{ consisting of Fibres or Filaments only
R A M O S A, Fig. 2. Ramosæ.	{ as the Trees and Shrubs subdivide into branching Fibres.	
F U S I F O R M I S. Fig. 3. Fusiform.	{ Raphanus. Spring Raddish.	{ Spindle-shaped, gra- dually lessening down- ward.
P R Æ M O R S A. Fig. 4. Præmors.	{ as if bitten off at their ends.	
R E P E N S. Fig. 5. Repent.	{ Butomus-umbellatus. Flowering Rush.	{ creeping horizontally under Ground.
A R T I C U L A T U S. Fig. 6. Articulated.	{ Triticum-repens. Couch-Grass.	{ divided into Joints.
D E N T A T A. Fig. 7. Dentated.	{ Dentaria-bulbifera. Toothwort.	{ composed of Articles like Teeth.

R A M I. X.

Their FIGURE.

GLOBOSA. Fig. 1. Globus.	{ Ranunculus- <i>bulbosus</i> . Butter-cup.	} Round.
TUBEROSA. Fig. 2. Tuberos.	{ Pœonia- <i>officinalis</i> . Piony.	} Carnos or Flethy connected together by slender Fibres.
FASCICULARIS. Fig. 3. Fascicled.	{ Ranunculus- <i>acris</i> .	{ Flethy and sessile at the base of the Footstalk of the Leaves.
PALMATA. Fig. 4. Palmated.	{ Orchis- <i>latifolia</i> . broad-leaved Orchis.	} shaped like a Hand.
TESTICULATA. Fig. 5. In Pairs.	{ Orchis- <i>biloba</i> . two leaved Orchis.	} composed of two carnos Nobs.
BULBOSA. Bulbus.	{ Fig 1 furnished with Bulb.	
GRANULATA. Fig 6. Granulated.	{ Oxalis- <i>acetosa</i> . Wood-forrel.	} having Grain like Particles, dispersed on the fibres.
TUNICATUS. Fig. 8. Tunicated.	{ Narcissus- <i>poeticus</i> . Daffodil.	} Coated as in Onions, (2)
SQUAMATUS. Fig. 9. Squamated.	{ Lillium- <i>candidum</i> . White Lilly.	} Scaly in a manner as Tiles on a House





J. Miller del.

T R U N C U S.

The TRUNK or STEM, is the Origin which supports the *Branches, Leaves* and *Fructification*.

Their K I N D S.

CAULIS. Fig. 1. Stem.	{	which elevates the Fructification and Leaves.
CULMUS. Fig. 2. A Culm.	{	Anthoxanthum Vernal Grass
	}	the proper Stem of Grasses, Oats, Wheat, &c.
SCAPUS. Fig. 3. Stalk.	{	Narcissus Daffodil.
	}	elevating the Fructification only, and no Leaves.
STIPES. Fig. 4. A Stipe.	{	Polypodium-aculeatum prickly Polypodium.
	}	is a Trunk or Stem that expands itself into a Leaf, and is also applied to the Funci or Mushrooms, Fig. 5.

T R U N C U S.

Their DURATION.

HERBACEUS. Fig. 1. Herbaceous.	{ Alisma-Plantago. Water Plantain.	{ Herb-like, perishes e- very Year, an annual Stem, not woody.
SUFFRUTICOSUS Fig. 2. Suffrutious.	{ Rubus-ideus. Raspberry.	{ half shrubby, the Root permanent, the branch- es sometimes wither- ing.
ARBOREUS. Arboreous.	{ Tab. 3. Fig. 1.	{ Tree like, a single woody stem, arising from the same Root.
FRUTICOSUS. Fig. 3. Fruticose.	{ Ribra-rubra. Currans.	{ both stem and branch es woody and abiding.
SOLIDUS. Fig. 4. Solid.	{ without internal Pores. (b) vide Tab. 11. Fig. 1. 3.	
INANIS. Fig. 5. Pithy.	{ Alce-rosea. Hollyhock.	{ having internally a spongy Substance. (a)
FISTULOSUS. Fig. 6. Fistulous.	{ Fig. (c.)	



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T R U N C U S.

Their DIRECTION.

{	Fig. 1.	{	<i>Dipsacus-laciniatus.</i>	{	rising nearly to a per-
	ERECTUS.		Laciniated T. asel.		pendicular Direction.
	Erect.				
{	STRICTUS.	{	without fleauae.	{	
	Straight.				
{	RIGIDUS.	{	hard, not easily bent.	{	
	Stiff.				
{	LAXUS.	{	<i>Zanichellia-palustris.</i>	{	loose, easily bent.
	Fig. 2.		Tripe-headed Pond-		
	Lax.		weed.		
{	OBLIQUUS.	{	<i>Solidago-Aurea.</i>	{	awry, neither prepen-
	Fig. 3.		Golden Rod.		dicular nor horizontal.
	Oblique.				
{	ADSCENDENS.	{	<i>Salvia-officinalis.</i>	{	rising upwards with a
	Fig. 4.		Garden Sage.		Curve like an Arch.
	Ascending.				
{	DECLINATUS.	{	<i>Andrachne-delephbioides</i>	{	bending or declining
	Fig. 5.		Bastard-orpin.		downwards.
	Declining.				
{	INCURVATUS.	{	<i>Convolvaria-multiflora.</i>	{	bending inwards.
	Fig. 6.		Solomon's Seal.		
	Incurved.				
{	NUTANS.	{	<i>Salvia-nutans.</i>	{	when the Top or Head
	Fig. 7.		Nodding Sage.		bending downward.
	Nutant.				

T R U N C U S.

The DIRECTION.

DIFFUSUS. Fig. 1. Diffuse.	{ Fumaria- <i>lutea</i> . Yellow Fumatory.	} With spreading Branches.
PROCUMBENS. Fig. 2. Procumbent.	{ Cucumis Sativus. Cucumber.	} lying on the Ground and Fig. 3.
STOLONIFESUS. Fig. 3. Rooting.	{ Fragaria <i>vesca</i> . Strawberry.	} producing Shoots or Runners from the Roots.
SARMENTOSUS. Fig. 4. Twiged.	{ Vitis <i>vinifera</i> . Vine.	} long Shoots or Twigs.
REPENS. Repent.	{ Fig. 3. creeping or trailing on the Ground and here and there producing Roots.	
RADICANS. Fig. 5. Radicant.	{ Bignonia <i>radicans</i> . Trumpet Flower.	} Striking Roots lateraly and fixing to other Bodies.





T R U N C U S.

THE DIRECTION.

GENICULATUS. Fig. 1. Geniculated.	{ Viscum- <i>album</i> White Mistletoe.	} divided by joints or knots
FLEXUOSUS. Fig. 2. Flexuose.	{ Smilax- <i>aspera</i> . Common Smilax.	} waved backwards and forwards from bud to bud.
SCANDENS. Fig. 3. Climbing.	{ Humulus- <i>lupulus</i> . Hop.	} climbing generally by the support of some other body.
VOLUBILIS. Fig. 4. Volute, or Twining.	{ Convolvulus- <i>major</i> . Greater Bindweed.	} climbing round some other Body in a spiral Line.
DEXTROSUM. Fig. 3. Twining from the Right to the Left.		
SINISTRORSUM, Fig. 4 Twining from the Left to the Right.		

T R U N C U S.

The FIGURE.

TERRES. Fig. 1. Round.	{ Leontodon- <i>teraxacum</i> . Dandelion.	} cylinder-shaped, with- out Angles.
SEMITERES. Fig. 2. Half round.	{ Amarillis- <i>Belladonna</i> . Belladonna-Lilly.	} semi-cylindrical.
COMPRESSUS. Fig. 3. Compressed.	{ Stratiodes, <i>aloides</i> . Water Aloe, or Wa- ter-Soldier.	} flattened, with two op- posite Sides flat.
ANCEPS. Fig. 4. Two-edged.	{ Hipericum- <i>perforatum</i> St. John's-wort.	} flattened with two sharp Sides.
ANGULATUS. Fig. 5 Angled.	{ Monarda- <i>fistulosa</i> Oswego-Tea.	} having Angles. vide. Tab. 9. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
ACUTANGULUS. Acutely Angled.	{ Fig. 4.	
OBTUSANGULUS Obtusely angled.	{ Fig. 5.	







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T R U N C U S.

The FIGURE.

TRIQUETER. { *Scirpus-mucronatus.* } or three Angles.
 Fig. 1. { *Pointed Club-rush.* }
 Three Sided.

QUADRANGU-
 LARIS. { *Monarda-fistulosa.* }
 Fig. 2. { *Oswego Tea.* }
 Four angled

QUINQUEANGU-
 LARIS. { *Cactus-pentagonus* }
 Fig. 3. { }
 Five angled.

HEXANGULARIS. { *Cactus-hexagonus.* }
 Fig. 4. { }
 Six angled.

HEPTANGULA-
 RIS. { *Cactus-heptagonus.* }
 Fig. 5. { }
 Seven angled.

OCTANGULARIS { *Cactus-repandus.* }
 Fig. 6. { }
 Eight angled.

POLYANGULA-
 RIS. { *Cactus-melocactus.* }
 Fig. 7. { }
 Many Angles.

T R U N C U S.

The VESTITU.

NUDUS, or Aphyllus. Fig. 1. Without Leaves.	{ <i>Cassythabaccifera.</i>	} having no Leaves or other Covering.
FOLIATUS. Fig. 2. With Leaves.	{ <i>Oenotherabiennis.</i> Tree Primrose.	} furnished with Leaves.
VAGINATUS. Fig. 3. Vaginate.	{ <i>Rheumpalmatum.</i> Rheubarb.	} furrounded with a Spatha or Sheath at the Base of the Leaves.
SQUAMOSUS. Fig. 4. Squamus.	{ <i>Polypodiumaculeatum</i> Prickly-Polypodium.	} covered with Scales.
IMBRICATUS. Fig. 5. Imbricated.	{ <i>Sempervivumtetlorum</i> Great Houseleek.	} covered with Leaves placed like Tiles, or the Scales of Fishes.







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T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

SUBEROSUS.	{	Quercus- <i>uber.</i>	}	the Bark soft but elas-
Fig. 1.				
Suberous.	{	Cork-Tree.	}	tic like Cork.
RIMOSUS.	{	Quercus- <i>robur.</i>	}	the Bark full of Cracks
Fig. 2.				
Rimous.	{	Oak-Tree.	}	and Fiffures.
TUNICATUS.	{	Bedula- <i>alba.</i>	}	the Bark coated with
Fig. 3.				
Tunicated.	{	Birch-Tree.	}	Skins and Membranes.
LÆVIS.	{	Polygonum- <i>Fagopyrum</i>	}	free from Protuberan-
Fig. 4.				
Smooth.	{	Buck-Wheat.	}	ces and Inequalities.
STRIATUS.	{	Arum- <i>maculatum.</i>	}	marked with small
Fig. 5.				
Striated.	{	Wake-Robin.	}	Lines.
SULCATUS.	{	Ranunculus- <i>bulbosus.</i>	}	furrowed with deep
Fig. 6.				
Sulcated.	{	Crowfoot or Butter-	}	hollow Lines.
		Cup.		
GLABER.	{	Butomus- <i>umbellatus.</i>	}	Slippery, Glossy.
Fig. 7.				
Smooth.	{	Water Gladiolus.	}	
SCABER.	{	Rudbeckia- <i>laciniata.</i>	}	covered with rough
Fig. 8.				
Scabrous.	{	Broad jagged leaved.	}	Prominences.
		Rudbeckia.		
MURICATUS.	{		}	covered with sharp
Fig. 9.				
Muricated.	{	Cactus- <i>parasidica</i>	}	Points or Prickles.

T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

TOMENTOSUM. Fig. 1. Tomentose.	{ <i>Verbascum-thapsus</i> Moth-Mullein.	} covered with Down,
LANATUS. Fig. 2. Lanated:	{ <i>Salvia-æthiopica.</i> <i>Æthiopian Sage.</i>	} covered with Hair, woolly
VILLOSUM. Fig. 3. Villous.	{ <i>Inula-hirta.</i> Hairy Inula.	} covered with soft Hair.
PILOSUM. Fig. 4. Pilose.	{ <i>Saxifraga-granulata</i> white Saxifrage.	} covered with Hair thinly placed.
HISPIDUS. Fig. 5. Hispid.	{ <i>Dipsacus-laciniatus.</i> Lasciniated Teasel.	} covered with stiff Hairs or Bristles.
ACULEATUS. Fig. 6. Aculeated.	{ <i>Rosa-canina.</i> Dog-Rose.	} prickly, armed with Prickles.
SPINOSUS. Fig. 7. Spinus.	{ <i>Prunus-spinosus.</i> Sloe.	} armed with Thorns or Spines.







T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

U R E N S.	{ <i>Urtica-dioica.</i>	} armed with Stings.
Fig. 1. Stinging.	{ Common Nettle.	
S T I P U L A T U S.	{ <i>Lathyrus-latifolia.</i>	} having stipule.
Fig. 2. Stipulate.	{ Everlasting Pea.	
M E M B R A N A C E U S.	{ Fig. 2. cloathed with a Membrane.	
Membranaceous.		
B U L B I E R S U S.	{ <i>Lillium-bulbifsum.</i>	} bearing at the Axillas of the Leaves small Bulbs.
Fig. 3 Bulbiferous.	{ Bulb-bearing Lily.	

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

E N O D I S. Fig. 1. Without Joints.	{	Scirpus-lacustris.	} without knots or joints.
		Bull-rush.	
SIMPLICISSIMUS. Fig. 2. Very Simple.	{	Mercurialis perennis .	} with few or no Branches.
		Dog's Mercury.	
S I M P L E X. Fig. 3. Simple.	{	Stellaria-holostea.	} that rises uniform and regular to the Top.
		Stichwort.	
I N T E G E R. Fig. 4. Intire.	{	Aristolochia-clematis.	} undivided.
		Birthwort.	
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 5. Articulated.	{	Cactus-tuna.	} jointed.
		Opuntia or Indian Fig	







J. Miller del.

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

PROLIFER. Fig. 1. Proliferous.	{ Pinus- <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	{ sending forth Branches only from the Apex of the Shoots.
DICHOTOMUS. Fig. 2. Branching doubly.	{ Viscum- <i>album</i> . White Mistletoe.	{ branching always by two, like the Letter V.
BRACHIATUS. Fig. 3. Brachiate.	{ Clusia- <i>flava</i> . Yellow Clusia.	{ branching opposite, the upper Pair crossing the next below.
SUBRAMOSUS. Fig. 4. Subrameus.	{ Saururus- <i>cernuus</i> . Lizard's Tail.	{ having few lateral Branches.
RAMOSUS. Fig. 5. Ramous.	{ Cheiranthus- <i>incanis</i> . Stock July Flower.	{ having many lateral Branches.
RAMOCISSIMUS. Fig. 6. Very Branchy.	{ As in most Trees.	{ subdivided without Order in all Directions.

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

VIRGATUS: Fig. 1. Virgated.	{ Blitum- <i>virgatum</i> . Strawberry-Blite.	} with many slender Twigs.
PANICULATUS. Fig. 2. Paniculated.	{ Avena- <i>fatua</i> . Wild Oats.	} when the Branches are variously subdivided.
FASTIGATUS. Fig. 3. Fastigated.	{ Androsace <i>septentrionalis</i> . Tooth-leaved Androsace.	} Branches arising from a Center to an equal Height.
PATENS. Fig. 4. Patend.	{ Anethum- <i>fœniculum</i> Fennel or Finkle.	} the Branches spreading
DIVARIGATUS. Fig. 5. Divarigate.	{ Coffee- <i>arabica</i> . Coffee	} the Branches forming an obtuse Angle from the Trunk.







R A M I.

The BRANCHES, are Part of the STEM.

ALTERN A.	{	Aconitum- <i>Napelles.</i>	}	coming out single, fol- lowing in gradual Order.
Fig. 1. Altern.		Wolf's Bane or Monks Hood.		

DISTICH I.	{	Polypodium <i>aculeatum.</i>	}	in two Rows opposite.
Fig. 2. Distich.		Prickly Polypodium.		

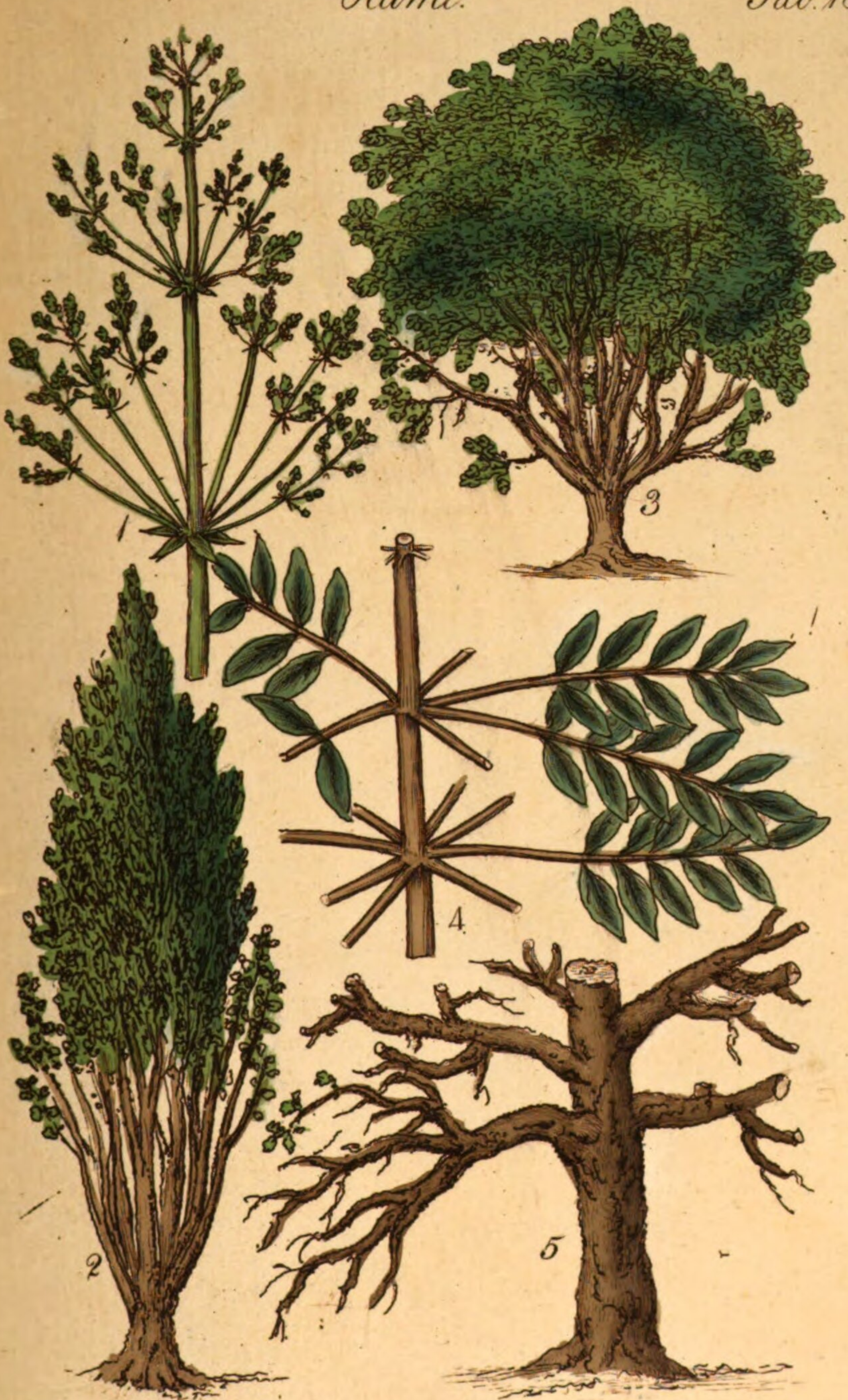
SPARS I.	{	Ruscus- <i>aculeatus.</i>	}	without any Order, irregular.
Fig. 3. Sparsed.		Butchers-Broom.		

CONFERT I.	{	Cupressus- <i>sempervirens</i>	}	crowded together.
Fig. 4. Confert.		Cypress.		

OPPOSIT I.	{	Monarda- <i>fistulosa.</i>	}
Fig. 5. Opposite.		Oswego Tea.	

R A M I.

VERTICILLATI. Fig. 1. Verticillate.	{ Alisma- <i>plantago</i> . Great Water-Plantain	{ Branches surrounding the Stem like the Ray of a Wheel, in a whorle
ERECTI. Fig. 2. Erect.	{ Populus- <i>dilatata</i> . Lombard or Po Poplar.	{ upright, perpendicular
COARCTATI. Fig. 3. Coarctate.	{ Viburnum- <i>tinus</i> . Laurus- <i>tinus</i> .	{ close together.
DIVERGENTES. Fig. 4. Divergent.	{ Coffea- <i>arabica</i> . Arabian Coffee.	{ the Branches growing from the Trunk at right Angles, like Rays from a Centre.
D VARIGATI. Fig. 5. D. varigate.	{ Quercus- <i>robur</i> Oak.	{ the Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to make obtuse Angles.







R A M I.

DEFLEXI. { *Salix-babalonica* } bending downwards
 Fig. 1. { Weeping-Willow. } Archways.
 Deflexed.

REFLEXI. { *Clusia-flava.* } bending upwards to-
 Fig. 2. { Yellow Clusia. } wards the Trunk.
 Reflex.

RETROFLEXI. { *Rhamnus-catharticus.* } bending back towards
 Fig. 3. { Buckthorn. } the Trunk.
 Retroflex.

FULCRATI. { *Ficus-benghalensis.* } shooting out Roots
 Fig. 4. { Bengal-Fig. } from the Branches as
 Fulcrate. Props or Supports.

Leaves, are to be considered in three Respects,
SIMPLE, COMPOUND, and DETERMINATE.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

TAB. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

They are when a Partial (Footstalk) bears only a single Leaf, which differs in Respect to its Circumscription as,

ANGLES, MARGIN, SUPERFICIES APICES and SUBSTANCE.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, considers the Circumference without any Sinuses and Angles.

ANGLES, are the prominent Part of an horizontal Leaf.

SINUS, Hollows or Cavities that divide the Disk of a Leaf into Parts: e. g. Fig. 3. 16. 47. 61. 27.

MARGIN, is the extream Boundery of a Leaf or its Sides not including the Disk of the Leaf.

SUPERFICIES, the supine (upper Disk) or the Prone (under Disk) of a Leaf.

APEX, is the Extremity of a Leaf in which it terminates.

SUBSTANCE, of a Leaf is to be considered according to the Condition of its Sides.

Simple Leaves.

Tab. 21.



J. Miller del. et Sc.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

The Organs by which PLANTS are put in Motion.

ACEROSUM.	{ Pinus-Sylvestris.	
Fig. 1.		
Acerose.	{ Scotch-Fir.	
ACINACIFORME.	{ Mesembryanthemum-acinaciforme.	
Fig. 2.		
Scimeter-shaped.	{ Scimeter-shaped, Fig-Marigold.	
ACULEATUM.	{ Solanum-mammosum.	
Fig. 3.	{ Annual Barbadoes	{ prickly.
Aculeated.	{ Nightshade.	
ACUMINATUM.	{ Ficus-Religiosus.	{ terminating in a taper
Fig. 4.		
Acuminated.	{ Malabar-Fig.	{ Point.
ACUTUM.	{ Fig. 4. 43. 51. 52. 53.	{ terminating in an
Acute.		{ acute Angle.
ANCEPS.	{ Sisyrrinchium-Bermu-	{ Forming two opposite
Fig. 5.	{ diana.	{ Angles lengthways,
Anceps.		{ the Disk being convex.
ANGULATUS.	{ Fig. 16. 20. 27.	
Angulated.		
BARBATUM.	{ Mesembrianthemum-	
Fig. 6.	{ barbatum.	{ A Tuft of strong Hairs
Bearded.	{ Bearded Fig-Marigold.	{ terminating the Leaf.
BIFIDUM.	{ Bauhinia scandens.	{ divided by linear
Fig. 7.	{ Climbing Mountain	{ Sinuses and streight
Bifid.	{ Ebony.	{ Margins.
Trifidum, quadrifid, quinquifid, from the Number of Lobes.		
BULLATUM.	{ Thea-viridis.	{ when the Substance of
Fig. 8.		{ the Leaf rises high a-
Bullated.	{ Green Tea.	{ bove the Veins, so as
		{ to appear like little
		{ Blisters (rugosum in a
		{ greater Degree.)
CANALICULATUM.	{ Tradescantia virginica.	{ Having a deep Chan-
Fig. 9.		{ nel running from the
Channelled.	{ Virginian Spiderwort.	{ Base to the Apex.
CARINATUM.	{ Aloe disticha.	{ The inferior Disk or
Fig. 10.		{ Back of the Leaf re-
Carinated.	{ Distich Aloc.	{ sembling the Keel of a
		{ Ship.
CARNOSUM.	{ Sempervivum tetlorum	{ internally replete with
Fig. 11.		{ a Pulp of fleshy Sub-
Carnous.	{ Greater-Houseleek..	{ stance.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

CARTILAGINEUM. Fig. 12. Cartilaginous.	{ Saxifraga- <i>geum</i> . Pyramidal Saxifrage.	} the Margin strengthened by a cartilaginous Substance different from the Disk.
CILIATUM. Ciliated.	{ Fig. 11. whose Margin is guarded by parallel Bristles, like Eye-lashes,	
CIRRHOsum. Fig. 13. Cirrhose.	{ Gloriosa- <i>superba</i> . Superb Lily.	} which terminates in a Cirrhus or Tendril.
COLORATUM. Fig. 14. Coloured.	{ Amaranthus- <i>tricolor</i> . Three-coloured Amaranth.	} when Leaves which are generally green are of another Colour.
COMPRESSUM. Fig. 15. Compressed.	{ Mesembryanthemum- <i>difforme</i> . Fig-Marigold with different Leaves.	} when compressed on its marginal Sides and the Substance of the Leaf becomes greater in the Disk.
CONVEXUM. Fig. 16. Convex.	{ Geranium- <i>peltatum</i> . Peltated Geranium.	} when the Margin forms a concave Arch with the Disk, (reverse of concave.)
CONCAVUM. Fig. 17. Concave.	{ Martinia- <i>perennis</i> . Perennual Martinia.	} rising from the Margin to the Disk.
CORDATUM. Fig. 18. Cordated.	{ Tamus <i>communis</i> . Black Bryony.	} Shaped like a Heart, is ovate, hollowed at the Base and is destitute of Angles.
CORDATUM obverse. Fig. 19. Obversely cordated.	{ Oxalis <i>acetosella</i> . Wood Sorrel.	} When a heart-shaped Leaf is fixed by the Apex instead of the Base to the Petiole (footstalk)
CORDATUM. sagittatum. Fig. 20. Cordated and sagittate.	{ Polygonum <i>sagopyrum</i> . Buck Wheat.	

Simple Leaves.

Tab 22



J. Müller del. et Sc.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

CRENATUM. Fig. 21. Crenated.	{ Betonica <i>officinalis</i> . Wood-Betony.	{ The Margin is cut with small Teeth or Angles, inclining to- wards neither extre- mity. Undulated from the Circumference of the Margin, being too long for the Disk All those Leaves are monstrous.
CRISPUM. Fig. 22, Crisped.	{ Malva- <i>crispa</i> . Curled Malva.	{ Rolled up lengthways in Form of a Hood or Cawl.
CUCULATUM. Fig. 23. Cuculated.	{ Geraneum- <i>cuculatum</i> . African Tree Cranes- Bill.	{ Whose length exceeds the breadth gradually narrowing towards the Base like a wedge.
CUNEIFORME. Fig. 24. Cuneiform.	{ Crassula- <i>portulacoides</i> . Purslain-leav'd Cras- sula.	{ A Cylinder or Roller.
CUSPIDATUM. Cuspidate.	{ Fig. 4. 43.	{ Leaves whose Texture is remarkably beauti- ful, and exquisitely wrought.
CYLINDRACEUM. Fig. 25. Cylindraceous.	{ Mesembryanthemum- <i>hispidum</i> . Hispid Fig-Marigold.	{ Whose Angles are for- med like the Greek Delta.
DÆDALEUM. Fig. 26. Dedaleous.	{ Alstromeria <i>pellegrina</i> , Beautiful Alstromeria, and Saxifraga <i>stolonifera</i> Stoloniferous saxifrage	{ Having horizontal Points (Teeth) of the same consistence with the Leaves, at a little Distance from each other.
DELTOIDEUM. Fig. 27. Deltoid.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>deltoideum</i> . Delta-shaped Fig- Marigold, and Sea Purslain Tree.	{ When in the Disk is depressed, and the Sides rising higher than the Disk.
DENTATUM. Fig. 28. Dentated.	{ Blitum <i>virgatum</i> . Strawberry Blite.	{ Compressed, subro- tund, obtuse; on the under Side roun- dish; (resembling an Axe or Hatchet.)
DEPRESSUM. Fig. 29. Depressed.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>difforme</i> . Fig-Marigold with deform'd Leaves.	
DOLABRIFORME Fig. 30. Dolabriform.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>dolabriforme</i> . Hatchet-shaped, Fig- Marigold.	

SIMPLE LEAVES.

ECHINATUM. Fig. 31. Echinated.	{ <i>Ilex echinatum.</i> Hedge-hog Holly.	} Beset all over with Aculi or Prickles, like an Hedge-hog.
ELLIPTICUM. Elliptic.	{ Fig. 59.	} Whose longitudinal Diameter sur- passes the Transverse, and narrow at both Extremities.
EMARGINATUM Emarginated.	{ Fig. 24. 32. 33.	} When the Apex termi- nates in a Notch.
EMARGINATUM <i>acutum.</i> Fig. 32. Acutely emarginated.	{ <i>Pinus picea.</i> Silver Fir.	
EMARGINATUM <i>obtusum.</i> Fig. 33. Obtusely emarginated.	{ <i>Hermannia alnifolia.</i> Alder-leaved Hermannia.	
EMARGINATUM. <i>utrinque.</i> Fig. 34. Allroundemarginated.	{ <i>Hydrocodile vulgaris.</i> Water Navel-wort.	} When notched all round.
ENSIFORME. Fig. 35. Eniform.	{ <i>Aletris uvaria.</i>	} Like a two-edged Sword, gradually ta- pering to the Point.
EROSUM. Fig. 36. Erosee.	{ <i>Salvia Æthiopis.</i> Shrubby Africian Sage.	} When a sinuated Leaf has its Margin broken by smaller Sinuses, as if gnawed.
FISSUM. Cloven or cleft.	{ Fig. 32. 7.	} Divided at the Apex, its Sinus be- ing linear and the Margin straight.
BIFIDUM. Bifid	{ Fig. 21. 7.	} Trifid, quadrifid, quinquifid, mul- tifid, according to its Numbers.
GIBBUM. Fig. 37. Gibbous.	{ <i>Cacalia ficoides.</i>	} When by Means of the intermediate Pulp both Surfaces are ren- dered convex.
GLABRUM. Fig. 38. Smooth.	{ <i>Citrus aurantium.</i> Orange.	} When the Surface is smooth without any Uneveness.
HASTATUM. Fig. 39. Hastated.	{ <i>Cacalia suaveolens.</i> American Cacalia.	} Triangular, the lateral base hollowed, the Angles spreading: re- sembling an Halberd.

Simple Leaves.

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SIMPLE LEAVES.

HIRSUTUM. Fig. 40. Hirsute.	{ Alcea rosea. Holly hog.	{ Rough and hairy in the Disk.
HISPITUM. Hispid.	{ Fig. 25.	Covered irregularly with fragil Bristles on the Disk.
INTEGRUM. Integer or Intire.	{ Fig. 38. 41. 51. 55.	{ Where the Margin is intire, without any Crenes or Notches.
LÆVIS. Fig. 41. Smooth.	{ Orchis latifolia. Broad-leaved Orchis.	{ When the Superficies is smooth without any Uneveness.
LACERATUM. Fig. 42. Lacerated.	{ Senecio hierachifolia. American Groundsel.	{ Whose Margin is variously cut with irregular Segments: (as if rent or torn.)
LANATUM. Lanated.	{ Fig. 36.	Covered as with a Spider's Webb.
LANCEOLATUM. Fig. 43. Lanceolated.	{ Apocynum-cannabinum. Dogs-bane.	{ Is oblong, but gradually tapering towards the Extremity, and terminating in a Point.
LACINATUM. Fig. 44. Lacinated.	{ Delphinium elatum. Bee Larkspur.	{ Divided first into Laciniae and those again irregularly cut into smaller Segments.
LINEARE. Fig. 45. Linear.	{ Amaryllis belladonna. Belladonna.	{ The lateral Margins parallel, narrowing a little towards the Apex.
LINEATUM. Lineated.	{ Fig. 13.	The Superficies slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel Lines, not impressing the Surface
LINGUIFORME. Fig. 46. Linguiform.	{ Aloe disticha: Distich Aloe.	{ Is linear and carnos, obtuse on the under Side convex; sometimes the Margin is cartilaginous: (Tongue shaped.)
LOBATUM. Fig. 47. Lobated.	{ Acer compestris. Common Maple.	{ Is divided to the Middle into distant Parts, having their Margins convex.
Bilobum, trilobum, quadrilobum, quinquelobium, 2. 3. 4. 5. lobum, from its Numbers of Lobes.		
LUNULATUM. Fig. 48. Lunated.	{ Passiflora Muricuja. Passion-flower of Domingo.	{ Subrotund hollowed, at the Base liked a Crescent. (Moon-shaped.)

SIMPLE LEAVES.

LUCIDUM. Fig. 49. Lucid.	{ Laurus nobilis. Common Bay.	{ Bright, shining, glossy, (reflecting Light.)
MACULATUM. Maculated.	{ Fig. 41. Marked with Spots of a different Colour, but smooth and even with the Surface of the Leaf.	
LYRATUM. Fig. 50. Lyrated.	{ Erysimum Barbatum. Hedge Mustard.	{ Divided transversely into Laciniae, the up- per Ones being larger, and the inferior dis- tant from each other. (Lyre-shaped.)
MEMBRANACEUM. Fig. 51. Membranaceous.	{ Canna Indica. Indian Reed.	{ Having no distinguish- able Pulp between the two Surfaces.
MUCRONATUM. Mucronated.	{ Fig. 52. 53. Terminating in a sharp Point.	
MUCRONATUM. acutum. Fig. 52. Acutely mucronated.	{ Statice tatarica. Tartarian Thrift.	
MUCRONATUM. obtusum. Fig. 53. Obtusely mucronated.	{ Asarum Canadense. Canadian Asarebecca.	
MULTIPARTITUM. Fig. 54. Multipartite.	{ Aconitum napellus. Wolfs-bane or Monks-hood.	{ When a Leaf is divided into many Segments.
NERVOSUM. Fig. 55. Nervous.	{ Alisma plantago. Great Water-Plan- tain.	{ The Nerves extending from the Base to the Apex.
NITIDUM. Glossy.	{ Fig. 41. 49. 38.	
OBLONGUM. Fig. 56. Oblong.	{ Euphorbia latbroides. Burning thorny Plant or Spurg.	{ Whose longitudinal Diameter is several Times longer than the Transverse, both Extremities being rounded, but narrow- er than the Segments of a Circle.
OBTUSUM. Fig. 57. Obtuse.	{ Piper obtusifolia. Pepper with obtuse Leaves.	{ Which terminates at the Apex, rounded in a Manner less than a Circle.
ORBICULATUM. Fig. 58 Orbicular.	{ Tropaeolum minus. Indian Cress.	{ Forming a Circle.

Simple Leaves.

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O V A L E. Fig. 59. Oval.	{ Mamea <i>Americana</i> . Mame.	} Whose longitudinal Diameter surpasses the Transverse, and is narrow at both Extremities
O V A T U M. Fig. 60. Ovate.	{ Cassine <i>Maurocenia</i> . South-Sea Tea.	} Whose longitudinal Diameter is longer than the Transverse, and the Segment of the Base circumscribing a Circle; the Apex of the same Form, but narrower.
OVALE oblongum. Oblong oval.	{ Fig. 49.	} Its longitudinal Diameter is greater than the Oval.
O V A T U M. obversum. Fig. 61. Obverse, Ovate.	{ Samolus <i>valerandi</i> . Round-leaved Water Pimpernel.	} Whose Base is narrow, an ovate Leaf inverted.
PALMATUM. Fig. 62. Palmated.	{ Passiflora <i>cærulea</i> Common Passion-Flower.	} A Leaf with several Divisions divided almost to the Base.
PANDURATUM. vel. Panduriforme. Fig. 63. Panduriform.	{ Rumex <i>pulcher</i> . Fiddle Dock.	} Isoblong, broad below, narrowed at the Sides. (Formed like a Spanish Guittar.)
PAPILOSUM. Fig. 64. Papilose.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>chrysellinum</i> . Diamond Ficoidea.	} Whose Surface is covered with Dots or little Bladders.
PAPULOSUM. Fig. 65. Papulose	{ Echium.	}
PORABOLICUM. Fig. 66. Porabolic.	{ Marubium <i>pseudo-dictamnus</i> Bastard Marubium.	} Whose longitudinal Diameter exceeds the Transverse, and growing narrower from the Base upwards, is (nearly ovate.)

SIMPLE LEAVES,

PARTITUM.	Birpartite, tripartite, quadripartite, quinquepartite, multipartite; from its Numbers.	Fig. 44. 45.
Partite.		
PENTANGULARE.	Geranium <i>peltatum</i> .	With five prominent Angles furrounding the Disk.
Fig. 67.	Peltated Cranes-Bill	
Pentangular.		
PERTUSUM.	Draconticum <i>pertusum</i> .	As if Holes were cut through the Disk.
Fig. 68.	Perforated Dracontium.	
Perforated.		
PILOSUM.	Hierachium- <i>pilosella</i> .	Covered with distinct long Hairs.
Fig. 69.	Common creeping Mouses-Ear.	
Pilous.		
PINATIFIDUM.	Centaurea- <i>calcitrapa</i> .	Is traversely divided into long horizontal transverse Laciniae.
Fig. 70.	Pinatified Star-Thistle.	
Pinatified.		
PLANUM.	Ruscus <i>androgynus</i> .	Plain, flat, neither convex nor concave.
Fig. 71.	Broad leaved Ruscus.	
Plaine.		
PLICATUM.	Veratrum <i>album</i> .	When plaited like a Fan.
Fig. 72.	White Hellebore.	
Plicated.		
PRÆMORSUM.	Chamerops <i>milis</i> .	obtuse as if bitten off at the Apex.
Fig. 73.		
Præmorse.		
PULVERATUM.	Auricula <i>Pulverata</i> .	Covered with a farina or mealy Dust.
Fig. 74.	Powdered Auricula.	
Pulverated.		
PUNCTATUM.	Hypericum <i>perforatum</i> .	Besprinkled with hollow Dots or Points.
Fig. 75.	St. John's-Wort.	
Punctated.		
QUADRANGULARIS.	Equisetum <i>campestre</i> .	With four prominent Angles.
Fig. 76.	Corn Horse-Tail.	
Quadrangular.		
QUINQUANGULARIS.	Fig. 67.	
Quinquangular.		
or Pentangular.		
QUINQUELOBATUM.	Acer <i>Pseudo platanus</i> .	Having five Angles.
Fig. 77.	Sycamore Tree.	
Quinquelobus		

Simple Leaves.

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SIMPLE LEAVES.

RECTUM. Fig. 78. Straight.	{ Sarracenia Flava. Yellow Side-Saddle Flower.	} Straight, Stiff and Erect.
RENIFORME. Fig. 79. Reniform.	{ Asarum <i>Europæum</i> . Asarabacca.	} Subrotund, hollowed at the Base, without Angles (resembling a Kidney.)
REPANDUM. Fig. 80. Repanded.	{ Tropeolum <i>minus</i> Indian Cress.	} Having a serpentine Margin without any Angles.
RETUSUM. Fig. 81. Retuse.	{ Clusia <i>flava</i> . Yellow clusia.	} Terminating in an ob- tuse Sinus.
RHOMBOIDEUM. Fig. 82. Rhomboid.	{ Sida <i>Rhomboideum</i> . Smaller upright Mal- low.	} Quadrangular, of which the two lateral Angles are least.
RUGOSUM. Fig. 83. Rugose.	{ Salvia <i>officinalis</i> Common Sage.	} From Contraction of the Veins the Sub- stance of the Leaf rises above the Veins, (less than Bullatum.)
RUNCINATUM. Fig. 84. Runcinated.	{ Leontodon <i>taraxacum</i> . Dandelion.	} Doubly and unequally ferrated, and the An- gles pointing contrary to the Serratures.
SAGITTATUM. Fig. 85. Sagittated.	{ Sagittaria <i>sagitti folia</i> . Arrow Head.	} Triangular, hollowed at the Base, furnished with Angles.
SCABRUM. Fig. 86. Scaber.	{ Humulus <i>lupulus</i> . Hops.	} Beset with little Tu- bercles on the Disk, which are rough.
SERRATUM. <i>acutum</i> . Fig. 87. Acutely ferrated.	{ Mercurialis <i>perennis</i> . Dogs Mercury.	} Whose Margin is not- ched with imbricated Angles and whose shortest Side is next the Apex.
SERRATUM. <i>obtusum</i> . Fig. 88. Obtusely ferrated.	{ Ballota <i>nigra</i> . Stinking Horehound.	} Its Angles obtuse.

SIMPLE LEAVES,

SERRATUM. <i>duplicato.</i> Fig. 89. Duply Serrated.	{ Rubus <i>fruticosus</i> . Bramble.	{ When the greater Ser- ratures are ferrated again with smaller Teeth.
SERRATUM. <i>retrosum.</i> Serrated backward.	{ Fig. 84.	
SERICEUM. Fig. 90. Silky.	{ Protea <i>argentea</i> . Silver Tree.	{ The Surface remark- ably soft, covered with filky Hairs or Down.
SETACEUM. Fig. 91. Setaceous.	{ Asparagus <i>officinalis</i> . Asparagus.	{ Shaped like Bristles.
SINUATUM. Fig. 92. Sinuated.	{ Quercus <i>robur</i> . Common Oak.	{ Whose lateral Sinuses are much dilated.
SPATULATUM. Fig. 93. Spatulated.	{ Sempervivum <i>canariense</i> . Canary Houseleek.	{ Whose Figure is roun- dish, but lengthened by narrow linear Base.
STRIGOSUM. Strigose.	{ Fig. 25. i. e. Hispidum.	
STRIATUM. Fig. 94. Striated.	{ Scirpus <i>maritimus</i> . Round-rooted Bastard Cyperus.	{ On its Surface with channelled Streaks or Grooves, running lengthways parallel.
SPINOSUM. Fig. 95. Spinus.	{ Acanthus <i>spinosus</i> . Prickly Bears-breach.	{ Running out into hard or rigid Spines or stinging Prickles.
SQUAMOSUM. Fig. 96. Squamos or Scaly,	{ Aloe- <i>disticha</i> Distich Aloe.	{ Covered with Scales.
STRICTUM. Straight.	{ Fig. 78.	

Simple Leaves.

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SIMPLE LEAVES.

SUBROTUNDUM. Fig. 97. Subrotund.	{ <i>Rhus cœtinus.</i>	} Nearly circular in the Circumference
SUBULATUM. Fig. 98. Subulate	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum bicolor.</i>	} Gradually tapering towards the Apex, shaped like an Awl.
SULCATUM. Fig. 99. Sulcated.	{ <i>Digitalis feruginea.</i> Greater Fox-glove.	} Which is longitudinally channelled with numerous Angles, and many interjected Sinuses.
T E R E S. Round.	{ Fig. 103. 25.	
TOMENTOSUM. Fig. 100. Tomentose.	{ <i>Verbascum thapsis.</i> Great White Mullein.	} Covered with a whitish Down, whose Hairs are interwoven and parallel, distinguishable.
TRIANGULARE. Fig. 101. Triangular.	{ <i>Atriplex halamus.</i> Sea Purslain-Tree.	} With three prominent Angles round the Disk.
TRIGONUM vel. Fig. 102. Triquater. Three-sided.	{ <i>Butomus umbellatus.</i> Flowering Rush.	} Whose three Sides are equal in an awl-shaped Leaf.
TRILOBATUM. Fig. 103. Trilobus.	{ <i>Laurus saxifraga.</i> Carolina Bay.	} Is divided to the Middle into three distant Parts with the Margin convex.
TRUNCATUM. Fig. 104. Truncated.	{ <i>Lyriodendron Tulipifera.</i> Tulip Tree.	} Having the Apex truncated (as if cut off.)
TUBULOSUM. Fig. 105. Tubulous.	{ <i>Allium cepa.</i> Common Onion.	} When cut transversely is hollow within.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

VENOSUM. Fig. 106. Veinos.	{ <i>Tamus communis.</i> Black Bryony.	} When Veins branch and meet over the Leaf and are plain to the naked Eye.
VISCIDUM. Fig. 107. <i>Viscid</i> Viscosum.	{ <i>Senecio viscosus.</i> Cotton or stinking Groundfel.	} When the Surface of the Leaf is clammy or viscid.
UMBILICATUM. Umbilicated.	{ Fig. 16. 80.	} When at the Insertion of the Peduncle of a Leaf, forming in the middle a Cavity like a Naval.
UNCTUOSUM. <i>Clammy</i> or Unctuous.	} Fig. 107.	
URENS. Fig. 108. Stinging.	{ <i>Urtica dioica.</i> Common Nettle.	} Furnished with fragil Stimuli that are sting- ing or burning.
UNDULATUM. Fig. 109. Undulated.	{ <i>Aletris capensis.</i>	} Is when the Disk of a Leaf rises and falls convexly (or Wa- ving) towards the Margin.
VENTRICOSUM. Fig. 110. Ventricose.	{ <i>Sarracenia purpurea.</i> Purple Side-Saddle Flower.	} Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow with- in

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DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Their Character is not to be taken from their own proper Structure, but from a Cause foreign thereto; and is to be taken from their *Place*, *Situation*, *Insertion* and *Direction*.

The *Place*, is the Part where it is fastened to the Plant.

The *Situation*, is the disposition of the Leaves on the Stem.

The *Insertion*, Leaves are generally inserted at their Base.

The *Direction*, Leaves are generally inserted at their Base.

APPRESSUM. Fig. 111. Appressed.	{ Thlaspi <i>campestris</i> . Mithridate Mustard.	{ The Disk of Leaves pressing towards the Stem.
ADVERSUM. Fig. 112. Adversed.	{ Amomum <i>zingiber</i> . Ginger.	{ Turning towards the South (not towards the Sky.)
ALTERN A. Fig. 113. Alternate.	{ Kiggelaria <i>Africana</i> . African Kiggelaria.	{ Contrary to opposite (p.)
AMPLEXICAULE. Fig. 114. Amplexicaul.	{ Veratrum <i>Album</i> . White Hellebor.	{ The Base intirely sur- rounding the Stem transverliely.
APROXIMATA. Fig. 115. Aproximate.	{ Taxus <i>baccifera</i> . Berry-bearing Yew.	{ Many Leaves occupy the Branch; so as to leave scarcely any Space between them.
ARTICULATUM. Fig. 116. Articulated.	{ Equisetum <i>arvense</i> . Corn Horse-tail.	{ When one Leaf grows out of another.
AXILLARE. Fig. 117. Axillary.	{ Parthenium <i>integri- folia</i> . Parthenium with intire Leaves.	{ Growing out of the Angles formed by the Branches of the Stem (R.)
BIFARIAM. Fig. 118. Bifarious.	{ Pinus <i>Picea</i> . Silver Fir.	{ The Leaves diverging (or pointing two ways.)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

B I N A. Fig. 119. Two.	{ Pinus <i>Sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	{ Growing in Pairs from the same Point.
C A U L I N A. Cauline.	{ Fig. 117. (C.)	Growing immediately on the Stem.
C O M A. Fig. 120. A Tuft.	{ Fritelaria <i>imperialis</i> Crown imperial.	{ Is composed of a Num- ber of Leaves close to- gether, and termina- ting the Stem.
CONFERTUM. Confert.	{ Fig. 115. i. e. Aproximata.	
CONNATUM. Fig. 121. Connate.	{ Dipfacus <i>laciniatus</i> . Laciniated Teasel.	{ When two opposite Leaves unite, so as to have the Appearance of one Leaf.
DECURRENS. Fig. 122. Decurrent.	{ Campanula <i>decurrents</i> . Peach-leaved Campa- nula.	{ The Base of a Sessil Leaf extending down- wards along the Stem- below the proper Termination of the Leaf.
DECUSSATUM. Fig. 123. Decussate.	{ Melittis <i>melisphyllum</i> . Oswego Tea.	{ Growing in Pairs op- posite, each Pair be- ing alternately on op- posite Sides of the Stem.
DEMERSUM. Fig. 124. Demersed.	{ Hottonia <i>palustris</i> . Water Violet.	{ When sunk below the Surface of the Water



DETERMINATE LEAVES.

DEPENDENS. Fig. 125. Dependent.	{ Hedysarum <i>motanum</i> . Moving Hedysarum.	{ Pointing directly to the Ground.
DISTICHUM. Fig. 126. Distich.	{ Cupressus <i>disticha</i> . Deciduous Cyprus.	{ Growing in two Rows or Lines, down from the Basis to the Apex of the Stem or Bran- ches.
ERECTUM. Fig. 127. Erect	{ Chrysanthemum <i>sero- tinum</i> . Corn Marigold with Spear-shaped Leaves.	{ Forming a most acute Angle with the Stem.
FRONS. Fig. 128 Frons.	{ Polypodium <i>marginale</i> . Fern Polypodium.	{ A Species of Trunk, composed of a Branch and a Leaf blended together, and fre- quently united with the Fructification.
FASCICULATUM Fig. 129. Fasciculated.	{ Pinus <i>larix</i> . Larch Tree.	{ Many Leaves growing in Bunches out of the same Point.
FLORALE. Fig. 130. Floral.	{ Theobroma <i>augusti- folia</i> . Large leaved Theobro- ma.	{ Which immediately is inserted where the Flower rises.
GEMINA. Twins or Two.	{ Fig. 119. (<i>Binq.</i>)	
HORIZONTALIS. Horizontal.	{ Fig. 122. 123	
IMBRICATA. Fig. 131. Imbricated.	{ Cupressus <i>sempervirens</i> . Common Cypress Tree.	{ Growing together erect, and mutually covering each other, (like Tiles.
INFLEXUM. Fig. 132. Inflex.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>calamiforme</i> . Calamiform Fig Mari- gold.	{ Bending inwards the Stem.
NATANS. Fig. 133. Natant.	{ Potamogeton <i>natans</i> Broad-leaved Pond- weed.	{ Swimming on the Sur- face of the Water.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

- OBLIQUUM.** { *Fritelaria persica.* } The Apex of the Leaf
 Fig. 134. { Checquered Tulip. } points to the Horizon,
 Oblique.
- OPPOSITA.** { Fig. 123. Growing by Pairs, opposite each
 Opposite. } other.
- PATEN S.** { *Nerium oleander.* } Forming an acute An-
 Fig. 135. { Rose Bay. } gle with the Stem.
 Patent.
- PATENTISSIMUS** { Fig. 123. }
 Spreading wide.
- PERFOLIATUM.** { *Eupatorium perfolia-* } The Basis of the Leaf
 Fig. 136. { *tum.* } intirely furrounding
 Perfoliated. { New England Hemp } the Stem obliquely.
 Agrimony.
- PELTATUM.** { *Tropæolum minus.* } The Petiole being in-
 Fig. 137. { Indian Cress. } serted into the Disk of
 Peltated.
- PETIOLATUM.** { Fig. 125. 133. } Growing on a Footstalk at the
 Petiolated. Margin or Base.
- PIXIDATUM.** { Fig. 116. } When one Leaf is, as let into ano-
 Pixidate or } ther.
 Box-like.
- PROCUMBENS.** { *Leontodon taraxacum.* } Lying horizontally on
 Fig. 138. { Dandelion. } the Ground.
 Procumbent.

Determinet Leaves.

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DETERMINATE LEAVES.

QUATERN A. Fig. 139. Quatern.	{ Cucubalus <i>stellatus</i> . Virginian Clove Lych- nis.	} Are a Species of stel- lated Leaves.
Q U I N A. Fig. 140. Five.	{ Pinus <i>strobus</i> . Weymouth Pine.	} Five Leaves growing from the same point.
R A D I C A L E. Radical.	{ Fig. 138. Rising immediately from the Root.	
R A D I C A N S. Fig. 141. Radicant.	{ Asplenium <i>rhizophyl-</i> <i>lum</i> .	} Bending to the Earth and strikes Root.
R A M E U M. Ramous.	{ Fig. 117. (R.) and Fig. 146.	} Growing on the Branches.
RECLINATUS. Fig. 142. Reclining.	{ Blitum <i>virgatum</i> . Strawberry Blite.	} Bending downwards, so that the Apex of the Leaf is lower than the Base.
REFLEXUM. Reflexed.	{ Fig. 142.	
RESUPINATUM. Fig. 143. Resupinate.	{ Alstræmeria <i>pelegrina</i> .	} The Disk of the upper Side of the Leaf faces the Earth, and lower or under Disk faces the Sky.
REVOLUTUM Fig. 144. Revolute	{ Dianthus <i>barbatus</i> . Sweet William	} Rolled back down- wards.
SEMINALE. Fig. 145. Seminal.	{ Raphanus. Raddish.	} Which before was the Cotyledon and ap- pears first from out of the Ground.
SEMIAMPLEXICAULE Semiamplexicaul.	{ Fig. 112. Surrounding the Stem halfway.	
S E S S I L E. Sessil.	{ Fig. 143. 146.	} Growing immediately on the Stem without any Petiole or <i>Footstalk</i> .

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

SPARSUM. Fig. 146. Sparfed.	{ Polygala <i>myrtifolia</i> . Myrtle-leaved Poly- gala }	When Leaves are nu- merous on the Plant, but not in a regular form.
SENA. Six.	{ Rubia <i>tinctorum</i> Madder. }	Are Species of the stel- lated Leaves.
TERN A. Three	{ Fig. 135. }	
TRINA. Fig. 147. Three.	{ Pinus <i>tæda</i> . Marsh American Pine. }	Three Leaves growing out of the same Point.
VAGINANS. Fig. 148. Vaginant,	{ Canna Indica. Indian Reed. }	The Base of the Leaf forms a Sheath that infolds the Stem.
VERTICALE, Vertical.	{ Fig. 127. 78. Erectum. }	
VERTICILLATUM. Fig. 149. Verticillated.	{ Rubia <i>Tinctorum</i> . Dyers Madder. }	Surrounding the Stem like the Spokes of a Wheel. (<i>a Whorle.</i>)

Compound Leaves.

Tab. 30



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COMPOUND LEAVES.

Compound Leaves Signify when there are more than one Leaf upon a Petiole or Footstalk; and they are to be considered as to *Structure* and *Degree*.

The *Structure* regards the Insertion of the Folioles.

The *Degree* regards the Subdivision of the common *Petiole*.

ARTICULATUM.	{	<i>Equisetum arvense.</i>	} When one Leaf grows out of the Apex of another.
Fig. 150. Articulated.	{	Corn Horse-tail.	

BIGEMINATUM.	{	<i>Mimosa-unguis cati.</i>	} A dichotomous or forked Petiolus, having two Leaves on the Apex of each Division.
Fig 151. Bigeminated.			

B I N A T U M.	{	<i>Gipsophylla fabago.</i>	} Is one of the digitated Leaves with two Folioles only.
Fig. 152. Binated.			

BI-PINNATUM- ABRUPTUM.	{	<i>Guilandina pontucella.</i>	} When the Petiolus is pinnated by lateral pinnated Wings; ending without a terminating Foliole.
Fig 153. Bi-pinnated-abrupt.			

BI-PINNATUM- CUM IMPARE.	{	<i>Guilandina dioica.</i>	} Is when the Wings terminate with an odd Foliole.
Fig 154. Bi-pinnated with an odd Foliole.			

BITERMATUM.	{	Fig. 157.
Biternated.		

COMPOSITUM.	{	<i>Ranunculus-bulbosus.</i>	} When a simple Petiole bears more than one Leaf upon it.
Fig. 156. Composite.			

COMPOUND LEAVES.

CONJUGATUM. Fig. 157. Conjugated.	{ <i>Lathyrus latifolia.</i> Everlasting Pea.	} Is when two Folioles are on each Petiolus, but not more.
DECOMPOSITUM. Fig. 158. Decomposite.	{ <i>Ruta graveolens.</i> Rue.	} When a Petiolus once divided connects ma- ny Folioles on it.
DEFORME. Fig. 159. Deformed.	{ <i>Pæonia officinalis.</i> Piony of the Shops.	} When Folioles of dif- ferent Figures are on the same Plant.
DIGITATUM. Fig. 160. Digitated.	{ <i>Vitis agnus-castus.</i> Chaste-Tree.	} When more than one Leaf is connected at the Extremity of one Petiole.
GEMINATUM. Fig. 161. Geminated.	{ <i>Pinus Sylvestris.</i> Scotch Fir.	} When two Leaves grow out of the same Point.
JUGATUM. Jugated.	{ Jugated, is according to the Number of Judges, i. e. trijugated, Fig. 162. <i>Cassia-tora</i> ; qua- drijugated, <i>Cassia-foliata</i> ; Fig. 163, quinque- juga, sexijuga, <i>Cassia-biflora</i> ; twelve Times jugated, <i>Cassia-javanica</i> . Fig. 164.	

Compound Leaves.

Tab. 31



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COMPOUND LEAVES.

P E D A T U M. Fig. 165. Pedated.	{ Arum <i>dracunculus</i> .. Common Dragon.	} When a bifid Petiolus connects Folioles on its interior Sides only.
PINNATUM <i>abruptum</i> . vel. ABRUPTUM- <i>pinnatum</i> . Fig. 166. Pinnated-abrupt, or Abruptly-pinnated.	{ When a simple Petiolus on its lateral Sides bears many Folioles (<i>without a terminating Folium or Cirrus.</i>)	
PINNATUM <i>cum impari</i> . Fig. 167. Pinnated, terminating with a Foliole.	{ Sorbus <i>acuparia</i> . Quicken Tree	} Is a pinnated Leaf, terminating with a Foliole.
PINNATUM <i>alternatum</i> . Fig. 168. Pinnated-alternately.	{ Amorpha <i>Indigofera</i> . Indigo.	} Is a pinnated Leaf, with the Folioles alternate.
PINNATUM <i>interruptum</i> . Fig. 169. Pinnated abruptly.	{ Agrimonia <i>eupatoria</i> . Agrimony.	} Pinnated, with alternate smaller Folioles.
PINNATUM <i>cirrhosum</i> . Fig. 170. Pinnated with a Cirrus.	{ Pisum <i>sativum</i> . Garden Pea.	} Is a pinnated Leaf, terminating in a Cirrus.
PINNATUM <i>articulatum</i> . Fig. 171. Pinnated articulately.	{ Fagara <i>trazoides</i> .	} A pinnated Leaf, whose common Petiole is articulated.
PINNATUM <i>decurfive</i> . Fig. 172. Pinnated-decurfive.	{ Melianthus <i>major</i> . Honey Flower.	} When the Base of the Folioles are continued on the Sides of the Petiolus of a pinnated Leaf.
PINNATO <i>pinnatum</i> , vel. Duplicato-pinnatum. Doubly or twice pinnated.	{ Fig. 153. 154. Bipinnatum.	
PINNATO- <i>triplicatum</i> . vel triplicato-pinnatum. Fig. 173. Triple, or thrice pinnated.	{ When a Petiolus of a bipinnated Leaf support many bipinnated Wings.	

COMPOUND LEAVES.

QUINATUM. Fig. 174. Quinated	{ Rubus <i>fruticosus</i> . Bramble or Black-ber- ry.	} Digitated, having five Leaves
SUPRA-decompositum. Fig. 175. Supra-decomposite.	{ Fumaria <i>lutea</i> . Yellow Fumatory.	} When many little Leaves are united on a many-times-divi- ded Petiolus-
TERNATUM-peti- olatum. Fig. 176. Ternated, with a Pet- iole.	{ Cytifus- <i>cajan</i> Pigeon-pea.	} Is digitated with three Folioles on the Peti- olus.
TERNATUM-seffile. Fig. 177. Ternated-Seffile.	{ Rhus <i>lucidum</i> . African Sumach.	} Three seffile Folioles.
TERNATO-duplica- tum, vel Duplicato-ternatum, vel Fig. 178. Binternatum. Doubly or twice ter- nated.	{ Epimedium- <i>alpinum</i> . Barrren-wort.	} When three Folioles are on a Petiole, and each Petiole is terna- ted.
TRITERNATUM, vel Triplicato-tenatum. Fig. 179. Three Timesternated. Or Triply ternated.	{ Aralia <i>nudicaulis</i> Berry-bearing Angeli- ca, with a naked Stalk.	} When a Petiole bears three Folioles, and each of the Folioles is ternate.

Compound Leaves.

Tab. 32



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P E T I O L U S.

Their FIGURE

LINEARES.	{	Citrus <i>media</i>	} Every where the same Breadth.
Fig. 1. Linear.	{	Lemon.	
ALATUS.	{	Citrus <i>aurantium</i>	} Spread out at the Sides
Fig. 2. Winged.	{	Orange.	
CLAVATUS.	{	Trapa <i>notans</i> .	} Thickened toward the Point.
Fig. 3. Clubb shaped.	{		
MEMBRANACEUS.	{	Anethum <i>fœniculum</i> .	} Flat, Thin, and gene- rally pellucit.
Fig. 4. Membranaceus.	{	Fennel.	
TERES.	{	Menispermum <i>cana-</i>	} Round like a Cylinder.
Fig. 5. Round.	{	<i>dense</i> . Canadian Moonseed.	
SEMITERES.	{	Viola <i>odorata</i>	}
Fig. 6. Halfround.	{	Violet	
TRIQUETER.	{	Butomus <i>luteus</i> .	}
Fig. 7. Three-cornered.	{	Yellow Flowering Rush	
CANALICUCATUS.	{	Aconitum <i>napelles</i> .	} Channelled.
Fig. 8. Canaliculated.	{	Monkshood	

P E T I O L U S.

Their FIGURE.

BREVISSIMUS. Fig. 1. Very Short.	{ Petiveria <i>alleacea</i> Garlick smelling Petiveria.	
BREVIS. Fig. 2. Short.	{ Rumex <i>crispa</i> . Great Curled Dock.	} Not quite so Long as the Leaf.
MEDIOCRIS. Fig. 3. Middling.	{ Humulus <i>lepulus</i> . Hop.	} Of the Length of the Leaf.
LONGUS. Fig. 4. Long.	{ Potamogeton <i>nataus</i> . Pondweed.	} Longer than the Leaf.
LONGISSIMUS. Fig. 5. Very Long.	{ Afasum <i>canadense</i> . Arfarabacca of Ca- nada.	} Something longer than the leaf.



Petiolus Insertion.

Tab. 35.



J. Miller del.

P E T I O L U S.

Their INSERTION.

ADNATUS. Fig. 1. Adnate.	{ Rheum <i>palmatum</i> . Palmated Rhubarb.	{ Inserted and adhering to the Stem.
DECURRENS. Fig. 2. Decurrent.	{ Crotalaria <i>sagitata</i> . Virginian Crotalaria.	{ Running down the Stem or Branch.
AMPLEXICAULIS. Fig. 3. Amplexicaulo.	{ Saurus <i>cernua</i> . Lizard's Tail.	{ At the Insertion em- braces the Stem.
APENTICULALIS. Fig. 4. Apenticuled.	{ Ononis <i>cernua</i> . Rest-horror.	{ A Leafy appendage ad- hering to its Base.
VAGINANS. Fig. 5. Vaginant.	{ Canna <i>Indica</i> . Indian flowering Reed	{ Having a Spatha, or Sheath at the Base, Embracing the Stem.

P E T I O L U S.

Their DIRECTION.

ERECTUS. Fig. 1. Erect.	{ Chrysanthemum <i>serotinum</i> . Creeping-rooted Chrysanthemum.	} Upright.
PATENS. Fig. 2. Patent.	{ Nerium <i>oleander</i> . Rose Bay.	} Spreading.
ASSURGENS. Fig. 3. Assurgent.	{ Sida <i>radiata</i> .	} Bending upwards in kind of an Arch.
RECURVATUS. Fig. 4. Recurved.	{ Passiflora <i>quadrangularis</i> . Square-stalk'd Passion Flower.	} Bent Backward.



Petiolus Superficie.

Tab. 37.



J. Miller del.

P E T I O L U S.

Their SURFACE.

- G L A B E R. { Menispermum *Cana-*
 Fig. 1. *dense.*
 Smoother. { Canadian Moon-feed }
- A C U L E A T U S. { Rubus *fruticosus.*
 Fig. 2. {
 Aculeated. { Bramble. } Prickly.
- N U T U S. { Fig. 1 having no leaves
 Naked. {
- A R T I C U L A T U S. { Fagara *pterota.*
 Fig. 3. { Lentiscus Leaved } Jointed.
 Articulated. { Fagara.
- S P I N E S C E N S. { Turnefortia *spinosa.* } Thorny.
 Fig. 4.
 Spinescent.

S T I P U L Æ.

The Stipules are Appendages to the Leaf.

G E M I N Æ.	{ Lathyrns <i>latifolia</i> .	} Two and two by Pairs
Fig. 1. Double	{ Everlasting Pea.	
S O L I T A R I A	{ Melianthus <i>major</i> .	}
Fig. 2. Single.	{ Honey Flower.	
L A T T E R A L E S.	{ Passiflora <i>cærulea</i> .	} Marked in the Sides.
Fig. 3. Lateral.	{ Com. Passion Flowers.	
EXTRAFOLIACEA.	{ Fig. 1. below the Base of the Petioles on the	}
Without the Leaves.	{ Outside.	
INTRAFOLIACEA.	{ Fig. 2, on the inside, above the Base of the	}
Within the Leaves.	{ Petiole,	
O P P O S I T I F O L I A.	{ Mercurialis <i>perennis</i> .	} Placed on the Sides of the Leaves.
Fig. 4. Opposite.	{ Dog's Mercury.	
C A D U C Æ.	{ Morus <i>niger</i> .	} Falling off, withering before the Leaf.
Fig. 5. Caduci.	{ Mulberry,	
D E C I D U Æ.	{ Sorbus <i>aucuparia</i> .	} or { Falling off Annually.
Fig. 6. Deciduous.	{ Quicken Tree	
	{ Mountain Ash.	
P E R S I S T E N T E S.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 3.	
Abiding.		
S P I N E S C E N T E S.	{ Petiveria <i>aleacea</i> .	}
Fig. 7. Spinescent.	{ Garlick-smelling Pe- tiveria.	
S E S S I L E S.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	
Sessile.		
A D N A T Æ.	{ Fig. 2.	
Adhering.		



Stipula.

Tab. 39.



S. Miller del.

S T I P U L Æ.

DECURRENS.	{	<i>Rosa canina.</i>	{	Running down the
Fig. 1.				Branch.
Decurrent.	{	Dog Rose.		
VAGINANTES.	{	<i>Cliffortia Illicifolia.</i>	{	Surrounding the Stem
Fig. 2.		Holly-leaved Cliffor-		like a Sheath.
Vaginant.		tia.		
SUBULATUM.	{	<i>Petiveria Alliacea.</i>	{	Shaped like an Awl
Fig. 3.		Garlick-smelling Pe-		
Subulate.		beria.		Awl-shaped.
LANCEOLATÆ.	{	Fig. 2, Tab. 38. Fig. 1, 5.		
Lanceolated.				
SAGITTATÆ.	{	Fig. 1. Arrow-shaped.		
Sagittate.				
LUNULATÆ.	{	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>	{	Moon-shaped.
Fig. 4.				
Lunculate.	{	Hop.		
ERECTÆ.	{	Fig. 3.		
Erect.				
PATENTES.	{	<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i>	{	Spreading.
Fig. 5.				
Patent.		Occidental Palm Tree		
INTERRIGIMÆ.	{	Fig. 4, without division.		
Intire				
SERRATÆ.	{	Fig. 5, Like a Saw.		
Serrated.				
CILIATÆ.	{	<i>Salvia horminum.</i>	{	Lashed like Eyelids.
Fig. 6.				
Ciliated.	{	Red-topped Sage.		
DENTATÆ.	{	Fig. 5, with Teeth.		
Dentated.				
FISSÆ.	{	<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria.</i>		
Split.		Agrimony.		

C I R R H U S.

A TENDRIL or CLASPER.

AXILLARIS.	{ Momordica <i>Charantia</i> .	} Inserted in the Axilla of the Leaves.
Fig. 1. Axillary.	{ Male Balsom Apple.	
FOLIARES.	{ Gloriosa <i>superba</i> .	} Sitting on the Leaf.
Fig. 2. Foliar.	{ Superb Lilly.	
PETILORES.	{ Pisum <i>Sativum</i> .	} Growing on the Foot- stalk of the Leaf.
Fig. 3. Petiolar.	{ Garden Pea.	
PEDUNCULARIS.	{ Vitus <i>Vinifolia</i> .	} Growing on the Foot- stalk of the Flower.
Fig. 4. Peduncular.	{ Vine.	
SIMPLEX.	{ Fig. 1, Undivided.	
Simple.		
TRIFIDUS.	{ Fig. 3, Divided into Three.	
Trifid.		
MULTIFIDUS.	{ Fig. 4, Divided into Many.	
Multified.		
CONVOLUTUS.	{ Fig. 4, Twisting in the same Direction as the	
Convolute.	{ Sun, in Rings.	
REVOLUTUM.	{ Fig. 5, Rolled in Spiralings.	
Revolute.		







P U B E S.

The N A P.

P I L I. Fig. 1. Hairs.	{ Hierachium <i>pilosum</i> . Hairy Pyrenean Hawk Weed.	{ Long Distinct Hairs, excretory Ducts
L A N A. Fig. 2. Wool.	{ Salvia <i>Æthiopica</i> . Æthiopian.	{ Curled Hairs, Thick set like Wool.
B A R B A. Fig. 3. Bearded.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>barbatum</i> . Bearded Fig Mar-- gold.	{ Tuft of Parallel Hairs.
T O M E N T U M. Fig. 4. Down.	{ Verbascum <i>lichninus</i> . White Mullein.	{ Hairs scarcely con- spicuous.
S T R I G Æ. Fig. 5.	{ Saxifraga <i>Granulata</i> . White Saxifrage.	{ Strong. Hard, Flat, Hairs.
G L O C H I D E S. Fig. 6. Toothed.	{ Humulus <i>pepules</i> . Hop.	{ Prickles with the Points bending down- wards, having many Teeth.
S E T Æ. Fig. 7. Bristles.	{ Dipfacus <i>fulonum</i> . Wild or manured Tea- zel.	{ Rigid Round Hairs.
S I M P L I C E S. Fig. 8. Simple.	{ Cactus <i>melocactus</i> . Melon Thistle.	{ Simple, not Divided.
H A M O S Æ. Fig. 9. Hamous.	{ Forkholia <i>tenacissima</i> . Clammi Forkholea.	{ Hooked, fastens or ad- heres to Animals.

B U B B E S.

RAMOSÆ vel
FURCATÆ. { *Salvia Æthiopica.* } Subdivided into little
Fig. 1. { *Æthiopian Sage.* } Branches.
Forked.

PLUMOUSÆ. { *Verbascum lichnite.* } Feathery, composed
Fig. 2. { *White Mullein.* } of Fine Down or
Plumous. Hair.

STELLATÆ. { *Hippophaë rhomboides.* } Starry, disposed Cros-
Fig. 3. { *Common Sea Buck* } wise.
Stellate. { *Thorn.* }

HAMI RECURVATÆ. { *Forskholia tenacissima.* } The Points Recurved.
Fig. 4. { }
Hooks Recurved.

NAMI INCURVÆ. { *Aretium lappa.* } The Points Incurved.
Fig. 5. { *Common Burdock.* }
Hooks Incurved.

GLOCHIDES. { *Humulus lupulus.* } Prickles with many
Fig. 6. { *Hop.* } Teeth, the Points
Glochid. turned Back.

TRIGLOCHITÆ. { *Triglochin palustre.* } Shaped like an Arrow
Fig. 7. { *Marsh Triglochin.* } or
Arrow-shaped. Arrow-shaped.

Glandula. glands, little Teats for throwing out the Extremitous Humour of Plants, and are either sessil (*squat.*); Stipilæt, having a Footstalk, or Porus; often perforating a Leaf. *Vide*, Fig 8 in *Chœiranthus*. *Stock, July Flower*, Fig. 4.

UTRICULUS. { *Sarracenia purpurea.* } A little Vessel, replete
Fig 9. & 10. { *Purple Side Saddle* } with Secretory Li-
A little Vessel. { *Flower.* } quor, as in Fig. 9, 10.
NEPENTHES. { *Distillatoria.* }

FOLIACEA. { *Amygdalus communis.* } Are inserted on the
Fig 11. { *Bitter Almond Tree.* } Leaves, and Fig. 10.
Follicious.



Bubes.

Tab. 43.



J. Miller del.

B U B E S.

{	FOLIASCEI.	{	On the Leaves.	{	<i>Passiflora cœrulea.</i>
	Fig. 1, Foliar.				
{	PETIOLARES.	{	On the Footstalks.	{	Common Passion Flower.
	Fig. 2. Petiolar.				
{	STIPULARES.	{	<i>Bauhinia divaricata.</i>	{	Inserted in the Stipula.
	Fig. 4. Stipular.		Dwarf Mountain E- bony.		
{	VISCOSITAS.	{	<i>Cucubalus viscosa.</i>	{	A humour of a Clam- my Quality.
	Fig. 5. Viscous.		Clammy Campion.		
{	GLUTINOSUS.	{	<i>Salvia glutinosa.</i>	{	A humour whose qua- lity is of a lubricat- ing Slippery Nature.
	Fig. 6. Glutinous.		Yellow Sage, or Clary		

A R M A.

G U A R D S.

Acculei, sharp Prickles fixed on the Bark of Plants.

RECTI. Fig. 1. Rect.	{ Solanum mammosum. }	Straight, without bending.
INCURVI. Fig. 2. Incurved.	{ Rubus fruticosus. Bramble. }	Bending inwards.
RECURVI. Fig. 2. Recurved.	{ Zanthoxylum-clava hercules. Tooth-ach Tree. }	Bending outwards.
FURCÆ. Fig. 4. Forked.	{ Ribes grossularia. Common Gooseberry. }	Prickles, divided into many Forks.
BIFIDÆ. Bitid.	{ Fig. 4 Divided into two. }	
TRIFIDÆ. Trifid.	{ Fig. 6, Divided into Three. }	







A T R M A.

Spina a Spine Gands—a sharp Prickle fixed in the Wood
of the Trunk or Branch.

TERMINALIS.	{	<i>Celastrus buxifolia.</i>	} Terminating the Branch.
Fig. 1. Terminal.	{	Box-leav'd Staff Tree.	
AXILLARIS.	{	<i>Prunus spinosa.</i>	} Growing from the insertion of the Leaves.
Fig. 2. Axillar.	{	Black Thorn or Sloe.	
CALICINE.	{	<i>Carduus nutans.</i>	} Growing on the Cup or Calax.
Fig. 3. Calixine.	{	Musk Thistle.	
FOLIARIS.	{	<i>Yucca gloriosa.</i>	} Growing on the Leaf.
Fig. 5. Foliar.	{	Superb Adam's Needle.	
SIMPLEX.	{	Fig. 1, 2, 3, 5. Undivided Single.	
5 On the Pericarpum or Fruit		<i>Datura.</i>	} Stramonium. Thorn Apple.
DIVISA.	{	Into Two.	
Fig. 6. Divided.	{	<i>Artuina byspinosa.</i>	} Two-spined Artudina.
Fig. 7. Divided into Several, or Severally Divided.	{	Gletitzia-tricanthus.	
STIMULI.	{	<i>Urtica dioica.</i>	} The Stings making inflammatory punctures, which go off with an itching.
Fig. 8. Stings.	{	Common Nettle.	

B R A C T E.

Are F L O R A L L E A V E S.

COLORATÆ. Fig. 1. Coloured.	{ Salvia <i>horminum</i> . Red-topp'd Sage.	}
CATU CÆ. Fig. 2. Catuacs.	{ Galenia <i>Africana</i> . African Galenia.	} Falling off with the Flowers.
DECIDUÆ. Fig. 3. Defiduous.	{ Phytolacca <i>decandria</i> . Virginian Poke.	} Falling off.
PERSISTENS. Fig. 4. Persisting.	{ Tilia <i>Europæa</i> . Common Lime Tree.	} Abiding.
COMA. Fig. 5. A Cluster.	{ Fritellaria-corona <i>Im-</i> <i>periales</i> . Crown Imperial.	} Terminating in leaves above the Flowers.







P E D U N C U L U S.

The Footstalk of Flowers.

S I M P L E X.	{	Geranium <i>inquinans</i> .	{	In some Flowers grow-
Fig. 1.				ing from the common
Simple.				Footstalk.
COMMUNE.	{	Anæthum <i>foeniculum</i> .	{	A Footstalk common
Fig. 2.				to many Flowers.
Common.		Fennel.		
PROPRIUM.	{	Fig. 1, 2, (a.)		
Proper.				
PARTIALIS.	{	Fig. 2, 3, (b.)		
Fig. 3.				
Partial.				
PETICELLUS.	{	Fig. 1, 3. (a.)		
A Little Footstalk.				

PEDUNCULUS.

Their PLACE.

S C A P U S.	{ Stratiotes <i>aloides</i> . Water Aloe, or Water Soldier.	} A Pediculus Rising from the Root resembling a Stalk.
Fig. 1. Stalk.		
R A D I C A L I S.	{ Fig. 1.	
Radical.		
C A U L I N U S.	{ Convallaria <i>multiflora</i> . Broad-leav'd Solo- mon's Seal.	} Springing from the Stem.
Fig. 2. Caline.		
R A M E U S.	{ Pentapetes <i>Phœnicea</i> . Indian Vervian Mal- low.	} Growing on the Branches.
Fig. 3. Ramous.		
P E T I O L A R E S.	{ Turnera <i>Ulmifolia</i> . Elm-leav'd Turnera.	} Growing on the Peti- ole, or Footstalk of the Leaf.
Fig. 4. Petiolare.		



Pedunculus Loco.

Tab. 49.



J. Miller del.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their PLACE.

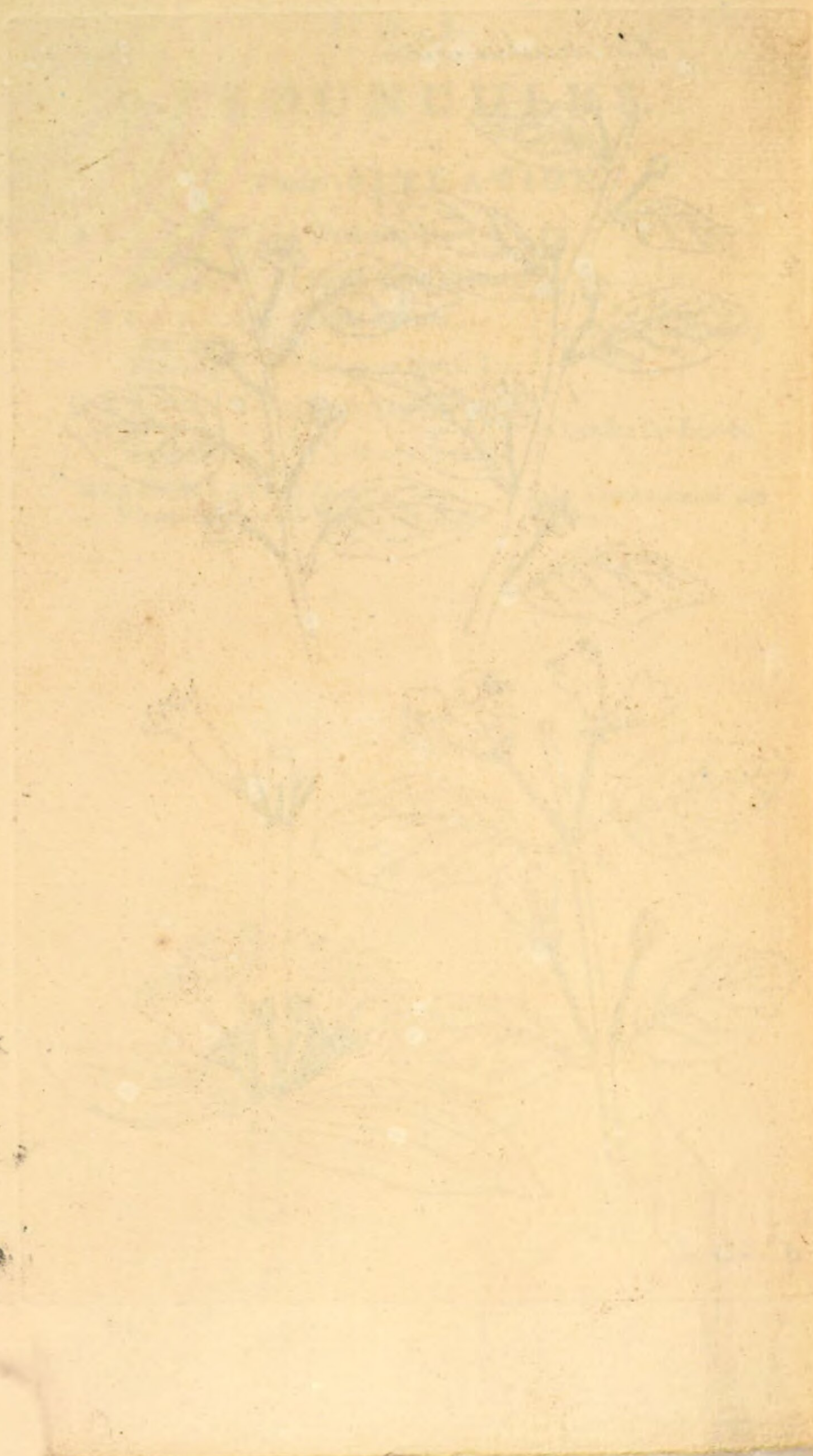
CIRRHIFEROUS. Fig. 1. Cirrhiferous.	{ Viis <i>vinifera</i> . Vine.	} Growing from the Tendrill, or Clasper.
TERMINALIS. Fig. 2. Terminal.	{ Coronilla <i>Valentina</i> . Small Shrubi Coronilla	} Terminating the Branch.
AXILLARIS. Fig. 3. Axillar.	{ Convolvulus <i>arvense</i> . Small Bindweed.	} At the infertion of the Branch or Leaf.
LATERIFLORA. Fig. 4. Lateriflorus.	{ Asclepias <i>vincitoxeum</i> . Yellow officinal Swal- low-wort.	} On the Sides of the Leaves.
OPPOSITIFOLIA. Fig. 5. Opposite the Leaves.	{ Symphitum <i>officinalis</i> . Common Comfrey.	} Having opposite leaves
INTRAFOLIACFA. Fig. 6. Within the Leaves.	{ Ruscus <i>Aculeatus</i> . Butcher's Broom.	} Growing on the inside of the Leaf.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S I T U A T I O N.

A L T E R N I.	{	Clutia <i>pulchella</i> .	
Fig. 1.	{	Broad-leav'd Clutia.	
Alternate.	{		
S P A R S I.	{	Celtis <i>australis</i> .	} Scattered, irregularly placed,
Fig. 9.	{	European Nettle Tree	
Spars'd.	{		
O P P O S I T I.	{	Lonicera <i>xylosteum</i> .	} Opposite the Leaves;
Fig. 3.	{	Fly Honey-suckle.	
Opposite.	{		
V E R T I C I L L A T I.	{	Gentiana <i>lutea</i> .	} In Circles round the Stem.
Verticillated.	{	Yellow Gentian.	







PEDUNCULUS.

Their NUMBER.

- SOLITARIUS. { *Illicium anisatum.* } Single.
 Fig. 1. { Aniseed Tree. }
 Solitary.
- GEMINATUS. { *Pentapetes Phœnicea.* } By Two, or in Pairs.
 Fig. 2. { Indian Vervian Mal- }
 Geminate. { low. }
- UMBELLULÆ. { *Cornus sanguineus.* } Having many Pedun-
 Fig. 3. { Common Dogwood. } cles from the same
 Little Umbel. { Centre.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their DIRECTION.

ADPRESSUS. Fig. 1. Adpressed.	{ Aconitum <i>Napellus</i> . Wolf's Bane, Monk's Hood.	{ or }	PRESSED towards the Stem.
ERECTUS. Fig. 2. Erect.	{ Paris <i>quadrifolia</i> . Herb Parris, or True love.	{ }	Upright.
PATENS. Fig. 3. Patent.	{ Paris <i>tamarindifolia</i> . Tamarind-leav'd Mi- nosia.	{ }	Spreading.
CONFERTUS. Fig. 4. Confert.	{ Satureja <i>Juliana</i> . Linear-leav'd Savory.	{ }	Close together.
CERNUUS. Fig. 5. Drooping.	{ Trillium <i>cernuus</i> . Stalk Flower'd Tril- lium.	{ }	The Point looking downwards.
RESUPINATUS. Resupinate.	{ Tab. 53, Fig. 5, Looking upwards.		
DECLINATUS. Fig. 6. Declining.	{ Momortica <i>charantia</i> . Hairy Male Balsam Apple.	{ }	Bent downwards, Arh- wise.
NUTANS. Notting.	{ Fig. 5, 6.		
FLACCIDUS. Flaccid.	{ Fig. 6.	{ }	Slender, weak, the weight of the Flower makes it hang down- wards.







PEDUNCULUS.

Their DIRECTION.

ADSCENDENS. Fig. 1. Ascending.	{ <i>Passiflora rubra.</i> Red-fruited Flower.	{ Passion } Rising upwards Arch- ways.
PENDULUS. Fig. 2. Pendent.	{ <i>Cytissus laburnam.</i> Common Laburnam.	{ Hanging loose.
STRICTUS. Fig. 3. Strict.	{ <i>Xeranthemum annuum.</i> Eternal or Satin Flow- er.	{ Streight, Stiff.
FLEXUOSUS. Fig. 4. Flexed.	{ <i>Tillandia tenuifolia.</i> Narrow-leav'd Til- landia.	
RETROFRACTUS Retrofract.	{	

PEDUNCULUS.

Their STRUCTURE.

TERE S.	{ Prunus <i>cerassus</i> .	}
Fig. 1, Round.	{ Cherry.	
TRIQUETER.	{	}
Fig. 2. Three Sided.	{ Heleborus <i>fativa</i> .	
TETRAGONUS.	{ Parnossia <i>palustris</i> .	}
Fig. 4. Four-Sided.	{ Grass of Parnassus.	
FILIFORMIS.	{ Lathyrus <i>aphaca</i> .	}
Fig. 4. Filiform.	{ Yellow Velching.	
ATTENUATUS.	{ Rhododendron <i>ponti-</i>	}
Fig. 5. Attenuated.	{ <i>cum</i> . Purple Rhododerdron.	
		Tapering upwards contrary to Clavatus.
CLAVATUS.	{ Helianthus <i>anna</i> .	}
Fig. 6. Clubb-shaped.	{ Annual Sun Flower.	
INCRASATUS.	{ Hamamelis <i>virginir</i> .	}
Fig. 7. Incrasate.	{ Witch Hazel.	
		Swelling Upwards.







PEDUNCULUS.

Their STRUCTURE.

NUDUS.	{	<i>Napcea lævis.</i>	}	
Fig. 1.				
Naked.	{	<i>Smuth Napæa.</i>	}	
SQUAMOSUS.	{	<i>After hyssopifolia.</i>	}	
Fig. 2.				
Squamus.	{	<i>Hyssop-leav'd</i>	Star-	Scaly.
		wort.		
FOLIATUS.	{	<i>Chironia frutesceus.</i>	}	
Fig. 3.				
Foliated.	{	<i>Shrubby Chironia.</i>	}	Leafy.
BRACTEATUS.	{	<i>Tilia Europæa.</i>	}	
Fig. 4.				
Bracteated,	{	<i>Common Lime Tree.</i>	}	Furnished with a Flo- ral Leaf.
GENICULATUS.	{	<i>Hibiscus Zeylancia.</i>	}	
Fig. 5.				
Geniculated.	{	<i>Ceylanian Hibiscus.</i>	}	Jointed.
ARTICULATUS.	{	<i>Morifonia Americana.</i>	}	
Fig. 6.				
Articulated,	{	<i>American Morifonia.</i>	}	Knotted.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S I Z E.

BREVISSIMUS.	{	Citrus <i>aurantium</i> .
Fig. 1.		
Very Short.	{	Orange.
BREVIS.	{	Rumex <i>crispa</i> .
Fig. 2.		
Short.	{	Curled Dock.
LONGUS.	{	Prunus <i>cerasus</i> .
Fig. 3.		
Long.	{	Cherry.
LONGISSIMUS.	{	Scorpiurus <i>vermiculata</i> .
Fig. 4.		
Very Long.	{	Common Caterpillar.





Inflorescens.

Tab. 57.



J. Miller del.

INFLORESCENS,

Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant
by the Peduncle or Footstalk.

TERMINALIS.	{	Coronilla <i>valentina</i> .	
Fig. 1.			
Terminal.	{	Small Shrubby Coronilla.	
LATERALIS.	{	Verbena <i>crubica</i> .	The Flowers inserted
Fig. 2.			on both the Lateral
Lateral.			Sides.
SEMILATERALIS.	{	Nardus <i>Sericata</i> .	The Flowers inserted
Fig. 3.			on one side only.
Semilateral.	{	Mat Grass.	
SECUNDUS.	{	Fumaria <i>lutea</i> .	
Fig. 4.			
Inclining to one Side.	{	Yellow Fumatory.	
SPARSIS.	{	Amigdalus <i>persica</i> .	Irregular dispersed.
Fig. 5.			
Sparfed.	{	Peach Tree.	
SESSILE S.	{	Daphne <i>mezerium</i> .	Setting close without
Fig. 6.			Footstalk.
Sessile.	{	Mezerium.	
PEDUNCULATUS.	{	Jasminum <i>officinale</i> .	Having Footstalks.
Fig. 7.			
Peduncled.	{	Jasmin.	
SOLITARIUS.	{	Xeranthemum <i>annuum</i>	Bearing only one
Fig. 8.			Flower on the Foot-
Solitary.	{	Eternal or Satin Flow- er.	stalk.

INFLORESCENS.

UNIFLORUS. { *Geranium sanguineum.* } Many Flowers on
 Fig. 1. Lancashire Crane's } one Footstalk.
 One Flower. bill.

BIFLORUS. { *Geranium robertianum.* } Bearing Two Flowers
 Fig. 2. } on the Footstalk.
 Two Flowers.

TRIFLORUS. { *Volkamaria inermis.* }
 Fig. 3. Long-leav'd Smooth }
 Three Flowers. Volkanaria.

MULTIFLORUS. { *Geranium moschatel-* } Many Flowers on one
 Fig. 4. } Footstalk.
 Many Flowers. lina.

Inflorescens.

Tab. 58.



J. Miller del.





INFLORESCENS.

ERECTUS. { Paris *quatrifolia*.
 Fig. 1. {
 Erect. { Herb Paris. }

CERNUUS. {
 Fig. 2. { Trillium *cernuum*.
 Drooping. { }

NUTANS. { Carduus *nutans*.
 Fig. 3. {
 Nodding. { Musk Thistle. }

VERTICALIS. { Arachis *hypogæa*.
 Fig. 4. {
 Vertical. { American Earth Nut. }

HORIZONTALIS. {
 Fig. 9. { Elathericum Carthagenensis.
 Horizontal. { }

INFLORESCENS.

- VERTICILLUS.** { Many Flowers growing round the Stalk in a
 Whorled. { Circle.
- SESSILES.** { *Salvia glutinosa.* } Squat, without any
 Fig. 1. { Yellow Sage or Clary. } manifest Footstalk.
 Sessile.
- PEDUNCULATUS.** { *Ballota nigra.* } Footstalks elevating
 Fig. 2. { Black Horehound. } the Flowers.
 Pedunculated.
- N T U S.** { Fig. 1, having no Involurum.
 Naked.
- INVOLUCRATUS.** { *Galeobtelon luteum.* } Furnished with an In-
 Fig. 3. { Yellow Galeobtelon. } volucrum.
 Involutrated.
- BRACTEATUS.** {
 Fig. 4. {
 Bracteated.
- CONFERTUS.** { Fig. 12, 4. Close together.
 Confert.
- DISTANS.** { Fig. 3, distant from one another.
 Distant.







Capitulum.

Tab. 61.



J. Miller del.

INFLORESCENS.

Capitalum, when many Flowers together forming a
Globe.

SUBROTUNDUM. { *Trifolium pratense.*
Fig. 1. {
Subrotund. { Purple Trefoil or Glover.

GLOBOSUM. { *Echinops sphæracæphlus.*
Fig. 2. {
Globour. { Globe Thistle.

DIMIDIATUM. { *Trifolium repens.*
Fig. 3. {
Halfround. { Dutch Clover.

FOLIOSUM. { *Trifolium glomeratum.*
Fig. 4. {
With Leaves. { Round-headed Trefoil.

NUDUM. { *Trifolium alpium.*
Fig. 5. {
Naked. { Alpine Trefoil.

FASICULATUM. { *Dianthus barbatus.*
Fascicled. { Sweet William.

INFLORESCENS.

Spica, a Spike, the Flowers are Sessile growing round alternate on a common Peduncle.

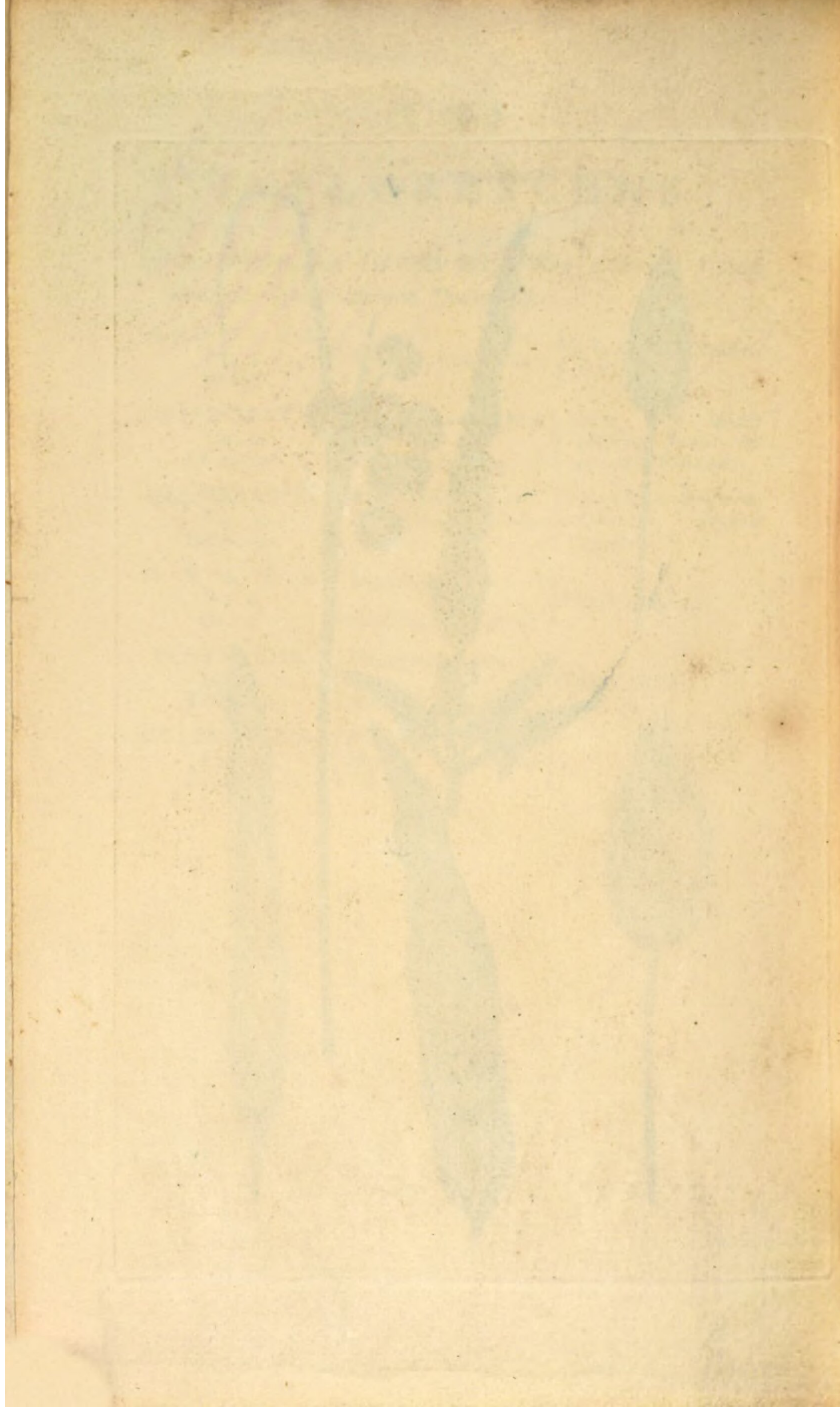
S I M P L E X.	{	Cyperus <i>monostachium</i> .	}	A single Spike undivided.
Fig. 1. Simple.				
COMPOSITA.	{	Chenopodium <i>bonus</i> <i>henricus</i> . Bonus Henricus.	}	Many little Spikes growing from the common Peduncle.
Fig. 2. Composite.				
GLOMERATUS.	{	Scirppus <i>holoschoeus</i> Round-headed Club-rush.	}	Many little Spikes or Globules crouded together.
Fig. 3. Glomerate.				
O V A T A.	{	Lagurus <i>ovatus</i> . Oval Spiked Lagurus.	}	Egg-shaped.
Fig. 4. Ovate.				
VENTRICOSA.	{	Phalaris <i>arundiana</i> . Red Canary Grass.	}	Swoln, gouty.
Fig. 5. Ventricous.				
CYLINDRICA.	{	Phleum <i>pratense</i> . Meadow Catt's-tail Grass.	}	
Fig. 6. Cylindrical.				

Spica.

Tab. 62.



J. Miller del.



Spica.

Tab. 63.



J. Miller del.

S P I C A.

- S E C U N D A. { *Nardus Striata.* }
 Fig. 1. { Mat Grass. }
 One Sided.
- I N T E R R U P T A. { *Achyranthes Cappacea.* }
 Fig. 2. { Spreading Achyran- } Alternately Smaller.
 Interrupt. { thes. }
- I M B R I C A T A. { *Salvia Hispanica.* }
 Fig. 3. { Spanish Sage, } Placed like Scales or
 Imbricated. { Tiles on a House.
- A R T I C U L A T A. { *Tripsacum dactylis.* }
 Fig. 4. { Jointed Tripsacum. }
 Articulated.
- R A M O S A. { *Eriophorum polistachis.* }
 Fig. 5. { Cotton grass. } Branching Variously.
 Ramous.
- L I N E A R I S. { *Triticum repens.* }
 Fig. 6. { Couch Grass. } Of equal Width,
 Linear. { Lengthways.

S P I C A.

A Spike, the Flower growing on a common Peduncle.

C I L I A T A. { Phleum *pratense*.
 Fig. 1. {
 Ciliated. { Cat's Tail Grass.

F O L E A C E O. {
 Fig. 2. {
 Leafy. { Verbena *orbica*.

C O M O S A. { Lavandula *Stæchas*.
 Tufted or Crowned. { French Lavender.



1715
C O R



Corymbus.

Tab. 65.



J. Miller del.

C O R Y M B U S.

A kind of Spike, whose Flowers are furnished with Footstalks so proportioned to their situation as to elevate all the Flowers of the Spike to the same height.

S I M P L E X. { *Spirea opulifolia.*

Fig. 1.

Simple.

{ Virginian Gilder Rose, or *Spirea.*

C O M P O S I T A. { *Senecio Jacobea.*

Fig. 2.

Composite.

{ Common Ragwort.

T H Y R S U S.

A kind of a crowded Panicle of an Ovate Form.

D I F F U S U S. { Syringa *vulgaris*.
Fig. 1. {
Diffuse. { Lelac.

F O L I A L U S. { Tuffilago *alba*.
Fig. 2. {
Foliated. { White Colt's Foot.

Thyrus.

Tab. 66.



2

J. Miller del.



R A C E M U S.

A Bunch of Flowers, the Peduncles coming at the Sides.

S I M P L E X. { *Phytolacca decandria.* } Undivided.
 Fig. 1. { *American Nightshade.* }
 Simple.

COMPOSITA. { *Vitis vinifera.* } Divided into Many.
 Fig. 2. { Vine. }
 Composite.

UNILATERALES. { *Heliotropium malaba-* } All the Flowers grow-
 Fig. 3. { *rium.* } ing on one side.
 Unilateral. { *Malabar Turnsole.* }

SECUNDUS. { *Lathyrus latifolia.* } The Flower bending
 Fig. 4. { *Everlasting Pea.* } all to one Side.
 Turning to one Side.

R A C E M U S.

- P E D A T U S.** { *Limodorum sinuatum.* } The Footstalk coming
 Fig. 1, on one side, like the
 Pedate. Toes of the Feet.
- CONJUGATUS.** { Fig. 1 joined by two. }
- E R E C T U S.** { *Cheiranthus incanis.* } Upright.
 Fig. 2. }
 Erect. { Stock July Flower. }
- L A X U S.** { *Citifus Laburnum.* } Loose, not closely con-
 Fig. 3. }
 Lax. { Common Laburnum. } nected.
- N U D U S.** { *Ribes rubra.* }
 Fig. 4. }
 Nodding. { Red Currants; } Hanging downwards.
- F O L I A T U S.** { *Arbutus unedo.* }
 Fig. 5. }
 Foliated. { Strawberry Tree. } Having Leaves.







J. Miller del.

PANICULA.

A Panicle, the Flowers scattered on Peduncles that are divided in different Forms.

D I F F U S Æ. { *Avena fatua.*
 Fig. 1.
 Diffuse. { Wild Oat.

C O M P O S I T A. { *Bromus Mollis.* } When many Flowers
 Fig. 2.
 Composite. { Field Broom Grass. } come together.

S I M P L E X. { When but few Flowers.
 Simple.

FRUCTIFICATIO.

Fructification, a temporary part of Vegetables called the Generation.

Calyx, a Flower Cup, is the Termination of the outer Bark of the Plant, present in the Fructification.

Periantheum, a Flower Cup, whose Station is close to the Fructification.

FRUCTIFICATIONIS.	{	Rubus <i>fruticosus</i> .	{	When containing both
Fig. 1.				Stamens and Germen
Of the Fructification.	{	Common Bramble.		
F L O R I S.	{	Mercurialis <i>perennis</i> .	{	Containing the Stamina
Fig. 2.				without the Germen.
Of the Flower.	{	Dog's Mercury.		
F R U C T U S.	{	Mercurialis.	{	Containing the Ger
Fig. 3.				men without the Sta
Of the Fruit.	{	_____		mina.
PROPRIUM.	{	Ænanthe <i>crocata</i> .	{	With respect to the
Fig. 4.				Flower.
Proper.	{	Hemlock.		
MONOPHYLLUM	{	Citrus <i>aurantium</i> .	{	Consisting of one leaf.
Fig. 5.				
Monophyllous.	{	Orange.		
POLYPHYLLUM.	{	Geropogon <i>glabrum</i> .	{	Consisting of many
Fig. 6.				Leaves.
Polyphyllous.	{	Old Man's Beard.		
B I F I D U M.	{	Tumaria <i>lutea</i> .	{	Divided into Two.
Fig. 7.				
Bifid.	{	Yellow Fumatory.		
T R I F I D U M.	{	Rumax <i>crispa</i> .	{	Divided into Three
Fig. 8.				
Trifid.	{	Great curled Dock.		
QUADRIFIDUM.	{	Sagma <i>procumbens</i> .	{	Divided into Four.
Fig. 9.				
Quadrifid.	{	Procumbent Pearl		
QUINQUIFIDUM.	{	Wort.		
Fig. 10.				
Quinquifid.	{	Stellaria <i>Holosteum</i>		
	{	Greater Stitch Wort.		



C A L Y X:

MULTIFIDUM. { *Ceratophyllum demersum.* } Many times Divided.
 Fig. 11. { Prickly seeded Horn-
 Multifid. wort.

BIPARTITUM. { *Adoxa Tuberosa.* } Divided into Two
 Fig. 12. { Tuberoſe Moſchadell. } Segments.
 Bipartite.

TRIPARTITUM. { *Mercurialis perennis.* } Divided into Three
 Fig. 13. { Dog's Mercury. } Segments.
 Tripartite.

QUADRIPARTITUM { *Morus niger.* } Divided into Four
 Fig. 14. { Mulberry. } Segments.
 Quadripartite.

QUINQUEPARTITUM. { *Parnassia palustris.* } Into Five Segments.
 Fig. 15. { Graſs of Parnassus. }
 Quinquepartite.

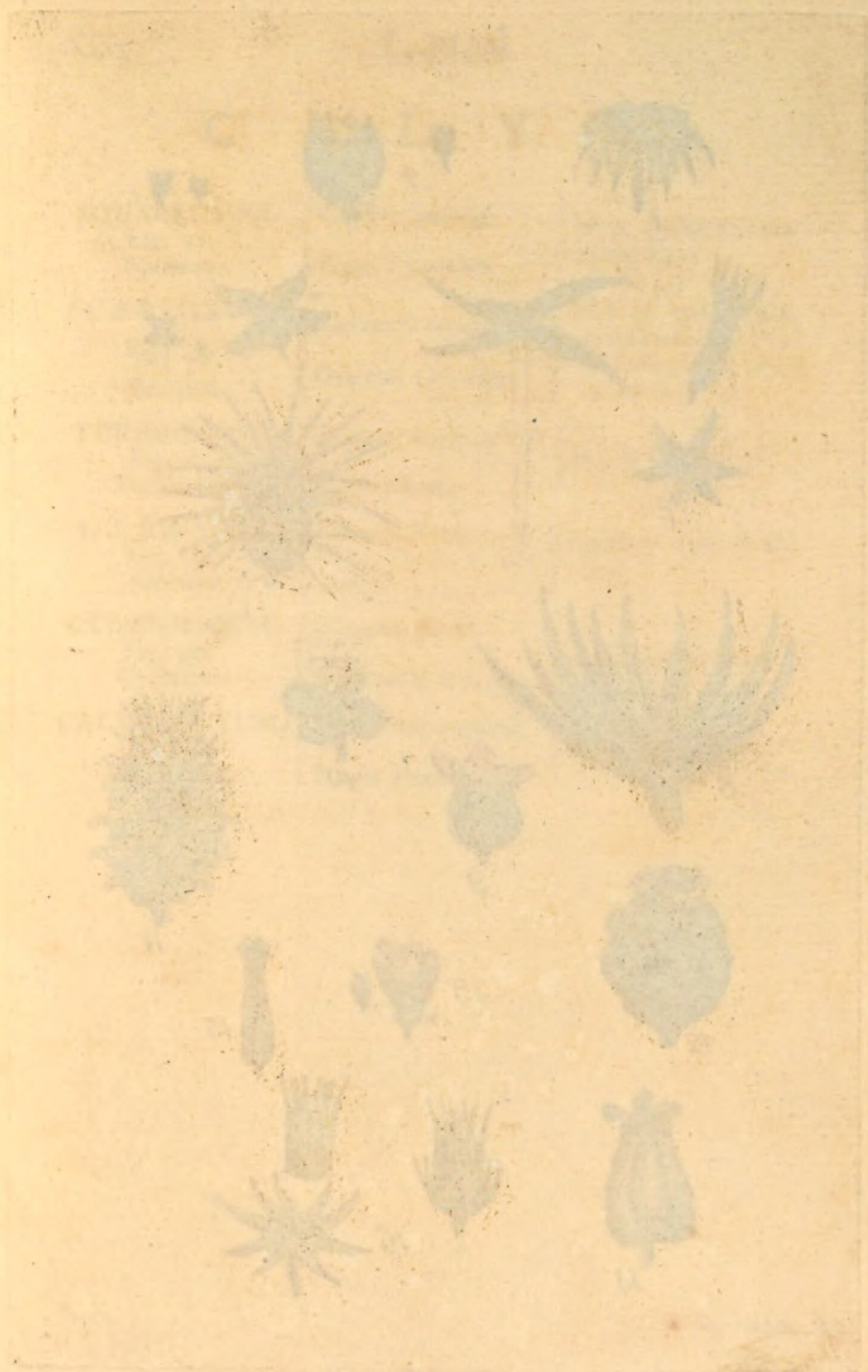
INTEGRUM. { *Hura crepitans.* } Undivided.
 Fig 16. { Sand-box Tree. }
 Integer, or Intire.

TUBULOSUM. { *Monarda Fiſtuloſa.* } Forming a Tube.
 Fig. 17. { Fiſtulous Monarda. }
 Tubulous.

PATENS. { *Paris Quadrifolia.* } Spreading.
 Fig. 18. { Herb Paris or True-
 Patent. love.

CAYLYX.

REFLEXUM.	{ Echinops <i>sphærocephalus</i> .
Fig. 1.	
Reflexed.	{ Globe thistle.
INFLATUM.	{ Hermania <i>Alnifolia</i> .
Fig. 2.	
Inflated.	{ Alder-leav'd Hermannia.
ABREVIATUM.	{
Fig. 3.	
Abbreviated.	{
LONGUS.	{ <i>Œnothera biennis</i> .
Fig. 4.	
Long.	{ Tree Primrose.
OBTUSUM.	{ Rhodiola <i>rosea</i> .
Fig. 5.	
Obtuse.	{ Rose Tree.
ACUTUM.	{ Rumex <i>crispa</i> .
Fig. 6.	
Acute.	{ Great Curled Dock.
SPINOSUM.	{ Centaurea <i>Calcitrapa</i> .
Fig. 7.	
Spinous.	{ Common Star, Centuary or Thistle.
ACULEATUM.	{ Dipfacus <i>fullonum</i> .
Fig. 8.	
Prickly.	{ Teazel.
SUPERUM.	{ Canna <i>Indica</i> .
Fig. 9.	
Superouse.	{ Indian flowering reed. } Standing above the Germen.
INFERUS.	{ Euphorbia <i>lathyrus</i> .
Fig. 10.	
Inferous.	{ Burningthorny Plant, } Standing below the or Spurge. } Germen.
COMMUNE.	{ Fig. 7, 11, 12, 16, containing many Flow- Common. } ers, as in the compound Flowers.
IMBRICATUM.	{ Fig. 7, 8, 11, 12, various Scales lying over one Imbricated. } another like Tiles on a House.



Balyx.

Tab. 71



J. Miller del.

C A L Y X.

- SQUARROSUM. { *Conyza squarrosa.* } With Scales pointing
 Fig. 11. { Great Flea-bane. } many ways.
 Squarrous.
- SCARIOSUM. { *Centourea orientalis.* } The margins Mem-
 Fig. 12. { Oriental Centaury. } branaceous, Dry,
 Scarious. { } Sounding when
 touched.
- TURBINATUM. { *Polygonum fagopyrum.* } Shaped like a Top.
 Fig. 13. { Buck Wheat, }
 Turbinated
- GIBBUM. { *Lunaria Annua.* } Swelling out at the
 Fig. 14. { Moon Wort, or Ho- } Base.
 Gibbous. { nesty. }
- CYLINDRICUM. { *Erigeron sculum.* } Forming a Cylinder.
 Fig. 15. { Red-stalk'd Erigeron. }
 Cylindric.
- CALYCVLATUM. { *Prenanthes purpurea.* } A lesser Calyx incir-
 Fig. 16. { Purple Prenanthes. } cles the larger Calyx.
 Caliculated.

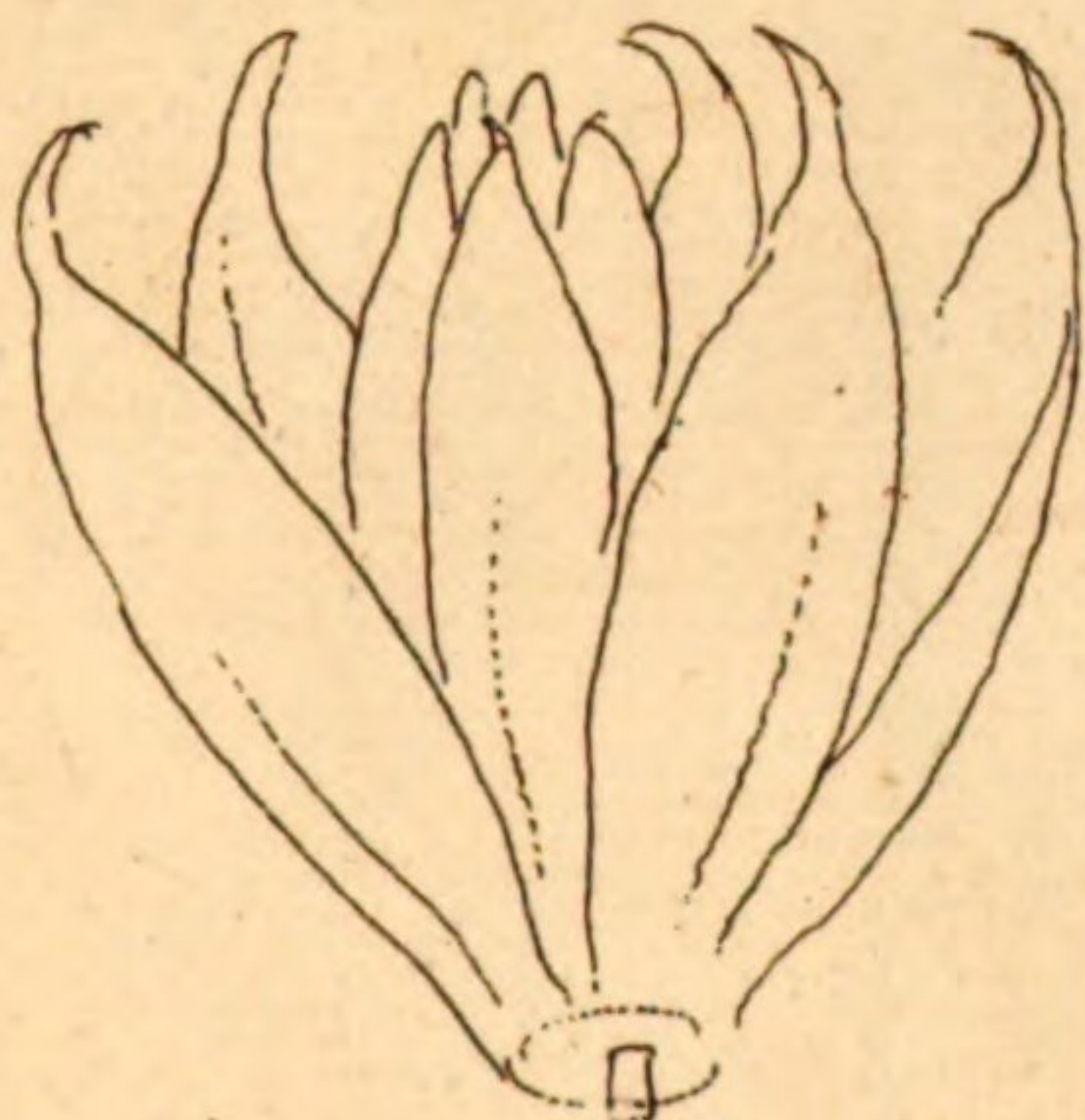
INVOLUCRUM.

An Involucrum is a kind of Calyx, standing remote from the Flower.

UNIVERSALIS.	{	Selinum <i>palustre</i> .	} In umbeliferous Plants
Fig. 1. Universal.		Marsh Selinum,	

PARTIALIS.	{	Fig. 1. (b.)	Standing under the partial Umbel,
Fig. 2. Partial.			

PROPRIMUM.	{	Passiflora <i>cærulea</i> .	} Always under the
Fig. 3. Proper.		Blue Passion Flower.	





Gluma.

Tab. 73



J. Miller del.

G L U M M A.

A Husk, a Calyx or Cup belonging to Grasses, whose Flowers it embraces with the Velves folded over.

UNIFLORA.	{ Anthoxanthum <i>odoratum</i> . Vernal Grass,	} Embraces one Flower only.
Fig. 1. Uniflorus.		
MULTIFLORA.	{ Avena <i>fatua</i> . Wild Oats.	} When it includes many Flowers.
Fig. 2. Multiflorous.		
UNIVALVIS.	{ Scirpus <i>lacustris</i> , Tall Clubb, or Bull Rush,	} When there is constantly one Scale.
Fig. 3. Univalve.		
BIVALVIS.	{ Phalaris <i>canariense</i> . Canary Grass.	} When having two Valves.
Fig. 4. Bivalve.		
TRIVALVIS.	{ Panicum <i>sanguineum</i> . Cock's Foot Panick Grass.	} When having three Valves.
Fig. 5. Trivalve.		
MULTIVALVIS.	{ Bobartia <i>Indica</i> .	} Having many Valves.
Fig. 6. Multivalve.		
COLORATA.	{ Nardus <i>Stricta</i> .	
Fig. 7. Coloured.		
GLABRA.	{ Mat Grass.	
Smooth.		
HISPIDA.	{ Bobortia, covered with hard Hairs.	
Fig. 8. Hispid.		
MUDICA.	{ Milium <i>effusum</i> . Millet Grass.	} Without Points, or Arista.
Fig. 9. Mude.		
ARISTA.	{ An Awl-shaped Beard, growing on the Husk.	
Fig. 10. Beard.		

G L U M A.

TERMINALIS. { *Stipa pennata.* } Terminating the Husk
 Fig. 11. { Feather Grasses. }
 Terminal.

TORSALIS. { *Anthoxanthum odora-* } Fixed on the Back of
 Fig. 12. { *tum.* } the Husk.
 Torfal. { Vernal Grasses. }

TORTILIS. { *Avena fatua.* } Twisted.
 Fig. 13. { Wild Oats. }
 Tortil.

1881



Amentum & Spatha

Tab. 74



A M E N T U M and S P A T H A.

A M E N T I U M. { *Coryllus avelana.* } A common Receptacle
 Fig. 1. { Hazel Nut Tree. }

Spatha, a Sheath, a kind of Cup or Calyx, bursting lengthwise.

U N I V A L V I S. { *Arum maculatum.* } Having one Valve.
 Fig. 2. { Wake Robin. }

B I V A L V I S. { *Butomus umbellatus.* } Having two Valves.
 Fig. 3. { Water Gladiolus. }

Calyptra, a Veil or Hood, covering the Anthera of Mosses.

R E C T A. {
 Fig. 4.
 Rect.

O B L I Q U A. { *Brium Cæspiticum.* }
 Fig. 5. { Matted Bryum.
 Oblique.

Volva, a membranaceous Calyx, proper to the Funge.

A P R O X I M A T A. { *Agaricus campestris.* } Close to the head.
 Fig. 6. { Field Mushroom.
 Aproximate.

R E M O T A. {
 Fig. 7.
 Remote.

C O R O L L A.

Corolla, is the Termination of the inner Bark, is present in the Flower e. g.

MONOPEDULA.	{	Spigelia <i>Anthelmia</i> .
Fig. 1.		
One Petal.	{	Annual Worm Grass.
BIPETALUS.	{	Atraphaxis <i>Spinosa</i> .
Fig. 2.		
Two Petals.	{	Prickly Branched Atraphaxis.
TRIPETALUS.	{	Tradescantia <i>Virginiana</i> .
Fig. 3.		
Three Petals.	{	Spider Wort.
TETRA PETALUS.	{	Cheiranthus <i>Incanus</i> .
Fig. 4.		
Four Petals.	{	Stock July Flower.
QUINQUEPETALUS	{	Cratægus <i>Aira</i> .
Fig. 5.		
Five Petals.	{	White Bean Tree.
HEXA PETALUS.	{	Nacissus <i>poeticus</i> .
Fig. 6.		
Six Petals.	{	White Narcissus.
MULTI PETALUS.	{	Adonis <i>vernalis</i> .
Fig. 7.		
Many Petals.	{	Spring Adonis.
TUBULOSUS.	{	Primula <i>officinalis</i> .
Fig. 8.		
Tubulous.	{	Cowslip. (a.)
LIMBUS.	{	Fig. 8, 9, (b.)
The Limb.		
Fig. 9.		
UNGUIS.	{	Fig. 9, (a.)
The Claw.		
REGULARIS.	{	Fig. 4. 5, 6.
Regular.		
IRREGULARIS.	{	Viola <i>canina</i> .
Fig. 10.		
Irregular.	{	Dog's Violet.



C O R O L L A.

INÆQUALIS. { Rhodora *Canadensis*.
 Fig. 11.
 Unequal. { Canadian Rhodora.

GLOBOSA. { Erica.
 Fig. 12.
 Globous.

CAMPANULATA. { Campanula *trachelium*.
 Fig. 13.
 Bell-Shaped. { Canterbury Bell.

INFUNDIBILIFORMIS. { Symphitum *officinalis*.
 Fig. 14.
 Infundibiliforme. { Common Comfrey.

HYPOCRATIFORMIS. { Kalnia *angustifolia*.
 Fig. 15.
 Salvershaped. { Narrow-leav'd Kal-
 mia.

C O R O L L A.

ROTATA.	{ Solanum <i>Pseudo</i> cap-	} Wheel shaped.
Fig. 1. Rotate.	ficum. Winter Cherry.	
RINGENS.	{ Salvia <i>officinalis</i> .	} Gaping.
Fig. 2. Ringent.	Common Sage.	
Fig. 3.	{ Aconitum <i>napellus</i> . Common Wolf'sbane.	
PERSONATA.	{ Digitalis <i>purpurea</i> .	
Fig. 4. Masqued.	Purple Fox Glove.	
CRUCIATA.	{ Cheiranthus <i>incanus</i> .	
Fig. 5. Cross-shaped.	Stock July Flower.	
CONCAVA.	{ Cralægus <i>aira</i> .	
Fig. 6. Concave.	White Bean Tree.	
PATEN S.	{ Fig. 5, 6, 8, 10.	
Spreading.		
PAPILIONACEUS.	{ Lathyrus <i>Latifolia</i> .	
Fig. 7. Papilionaceus.	Everlasting Pea.	
COMPOSITA.	{ After <i>Chinensis</i> .	
Fig. 8. Composite.	China After.	
LIGULATA.	{ (a.) Tongue Shaped.	} After, consisting of Ligulate and Tubu- lous Florets,
Fig. 9.		
TUBULOSA.	{ (b.) the Floret's Tu- bulous.	
Tubulous.		
IMBRICATA.	{ Leontodon <i>taraxacum</i> .	
Fig. 10, Imbricated.	Dandelion.	
CONYZA Squarosa.	{ An agragat Flower, consisting of Toubulous	
Fig. 11. Plowman's Spikenard.	Flowers.	





N E C T A R I U M.

Is that part of a Flower that bears the Honey, or Meli-
ferous Juices.

PROPRIUM. Fig. 1. Proper.	{ Nacissus <i>Daffodil</i> .	{ So called as a distinct part of the Flower.
CORNICULATUM. Fig. 2. Horn Shaped.	{ Aquilegia. Columbine.	
PETALINUM. Fig. 3. On the Petals.	{ Ranunculus <i>bulbosus</i> . Crowfoot, or Butter Cup.	
KIGGELARIA. <i>Africana</i> . Fig. 4. African Kiggelara.	{	
TRITELARIA Co- rona <i>Imperialis</i> . Fig. 5. Crown Imperial.	{	
PARNASSIA <i>Palus- tris</i> . Fig. 6. Grass of Parnassus.	{	
NERIUM <i>Oleander</i> . Fig. 7. Rose Bay.	{	
RADIATED. Fig. 8. In a Ray.	{ Passiflora <i>cærulea</i> . Common Passion Flower.	
PEDUNCULATUS. Peduncled.	{ Aconitum <i>napellus</i> . Monkshood.	

STAMENS and ANTHERA.

Are the Male part of a Flower, is viscus, preparing the Pollen or Farina, and consists of *Filaments* and *Anthera*.

FILAMENTUM.

Fig. 1.

Filament.

{ (a.)

ÆQUALIS.

Fig. 2.

Equal.

{ (a.) as in Tulips.

INÆQUALIA.

Fig. 3.

Unequal.

{ *Cheiranthus Incanis*,
Stock July Flower.

DIDDO.

Fig. 4.

{ *Melittis Melisphyllis*.
Balm-leav'd Melis-
phyllis.

CONNATA.

Fig. 5.

United.

{ *Geranium Africanum*.
African Geranium.

} And in Fig. 6.

ANTHERA.

DISTINCTA.

Distinct.

{ Fig. 1, 2, (a.) 3, 4, 5, not cohering.

CONNATA.

Fig. 6.

United.

{ *Lobelia Cardinalis*
Cardinal Flower.{ Joined by the sides in-
to one body.

INCUMBENS.

Fig. 7.

Incumbent.

{ As in Lillies.

LATERALES.

Fig. 8.

Latera.

{ *Canna indica*.
Indian Flowering Reed.{ Adhering to the Mar-
gin of the Superior
side of the Nectarium

GLOBOSA.

Fig. 9.

Globus.

{ *Juniperus communis*.
Common Juniper.



ANTHERA.

- DIDIMÆ.** { Salix.
 Fig. 10. {
 Twins. { Willow.
- SUBULATA.** {
 Fig. 11. { Fig. 1, 2, (b.)
 Awl-shaped. {
- SAGITTATÆ.** {
 Fig. 12. { Crocus.
 Arrow-shaped. {
- BICORNIS.** { *Erica abietina*,
 Fig. 13. {
 Two Horned. { Fir Heath.
- ERUPTUS.** { *Melittis melisphyllus.* } Discharging the For-
 Fig. 14. { Balm-leav'd Melifi- } ma with an elastic
 Bursting. { phyllis. } motion.

P I S T I L L U M.

The *Pistillum*, a viscous Humour adhering to the Fruit for the reception of the Pollen, and is the Female Organ of Generation.

The *Germen* is the Embryo or Rudiment of the Fruit, yet immature.

The *Stylus*, is the Part that elevates the *Stigma* from the Germen.

The *Stigma*, is the Summit or apex of the *Pistillum*, covered with a Menstruous moisture, that breaks and dissolves the Pollen, and fits it for impregnation of the Germen.

SUPERUM.	{ Wachendorfia <i>thyrsifolia</i> .	{ Included in the Corolla.
Fig. 1.	{ Simple stalked Wachendorfia.	
Above the Corolla.		
INFERUM.	{ <i>Ænothera Biennis</i> .	{ Below the Corolla.
Fig. 2.	{ Tree Primrose.	
Inferous.		
PEDUNCULATUS.	{ Euporbia,	{ Having a Peduncle.
Fig. 3.	{ Spurge.	
Peduncled.		
FILIFORMIS.	{ Melittis <i>melisphyllus</i> .	{ Thread-shaped.
Fig. 4.	{ Balm-leav'd Melittis.	
Filiforme.		
SUBULATUS.		
Fig. 5.		
Subulate.		
CLAVATUS.	{ Leucojum.	
Fig. 6.		
Club-shaped.		
ERECTUS.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11.	
Erect.		
DECLINATUS.	{ Nifolia.	
Fig. 7.		
Declining.		
ADSCENDENS.	{ Anthyllis <i>tetraphylla</i> .	
Fig. 8.		
Ascending.	{ Kidney Vetch.	



S I M P L E X. { Dipsacus.
Fig. 9.
Simple. { Teazel.

B I F I D U S. { Calendula *officinalis*.
Fig. 10.
if d. { Marigold. } Twice divided.

T R I F I D U S. { Sifyrinchium *Bermu-*
Fig. 11.
Trifid. { *diana*.
Bermudiana. } Three times Divided.

Q U A D R I F I D U S. { Populus *niger*.
Fig. 12.
Quadrifid. { Black Poplar. } Four times Divided.

Q U I N Q U E F I D U S. { Geranium.
Fig. 13.
Quinquefid. { Graine's Bill. } Five times Divided.

M U L T I F I D U S. { Aleca *rosea*.
Fig. 14.
Multifid. { Hollyhock. } Many times Divided.

P E R F O R A T U M. { Fig. 14, (a.) hollow.
Perforated.

C A P I T A T I S. { Punica *granatum*.
Fig 15.
Capitate. { Pomegranate. } Having a Head.

P E R I C A R P I U M.

A *Capsule* or Seed vessel, is the Germen grown to Maturity, big with *Seeds*, which when ripe it discharges the *Seeds*.

C A P S U L A.	{	Stellaria <i>Holosteum</i> .	
Fig. 1.			
Capsule.	{	Stitchwort.	
V A L V U L A.	{	Fig. 1, (a.)	} One Cell.
A Valve.			
UNILOCULARIS.	{	Fig. 11.	} Two Cells.
Unilocular.			
BILOCULARIS.	{	Lobelia <i>Gardinalis</i> .	} Having three protuberant knobs.
Fig. 2.			
Bilocular.	{	Cardinal Flower.	} Four Cells.
T R I C O E C A.	{	Euphorbia.	
Fig. 3.			
Trilocularis.	{	Spurge,	} Five Cells.
Trilocular.			
QUADRILOCULARIS.	{	Fig. 3, Three Cells.	} Six Cells.
Fig. 4.			
Quadrilocular.	{	<i>Oenothera Biennis</i> .	} Eight Cells.
QUINQUELOCULARIS			
Fig. 5.	{	Tree Primrose.	} Nine Cells.
Five Locular.			
SEXLOCULARIS.	{	Sarracenia <i>flava</i> .	} Ten Cells.
Fig. 6.			
Six Locular.	{	Yellow Side Saddle Flower.	} Six Cells.
OCTOLOCULARIS.			
Fig. 7.	{	Aristolochia <i>Clematis</i> .	} Eight Cells.
Eight Locular.			
NOVEMLOCULARIS.	{	Birth wort.	} Nine Cells.
Fig. 8.			
Nine Locular.	{	Rhodiola <i>rosea</i> .	} Ten Cells.
DECEMLOCULARIS.			
Fig. 9.	{	Rose root.	} Nine Cells.
Ten Locular.			
	{	Citrus <i>Aurantium</i> .	} Ten Cells.
	{	Orange.	} Ten Cells.
	{	Linum <i>Usitatissimum</i> .	} Ten Cells.
	{	Flax .	} Ten Cells.



PERICARPIUM.

D I D I M Æ. { Mercurialis *perennis*.
 Fig. 10. {
 Twins. { Dog's Mercury.

CIRCUMCISSA. { Plantago *major*. } Parting horizontally
 Fig. 11. { } in the middle.
 Circumcised. { Rose Plantain.

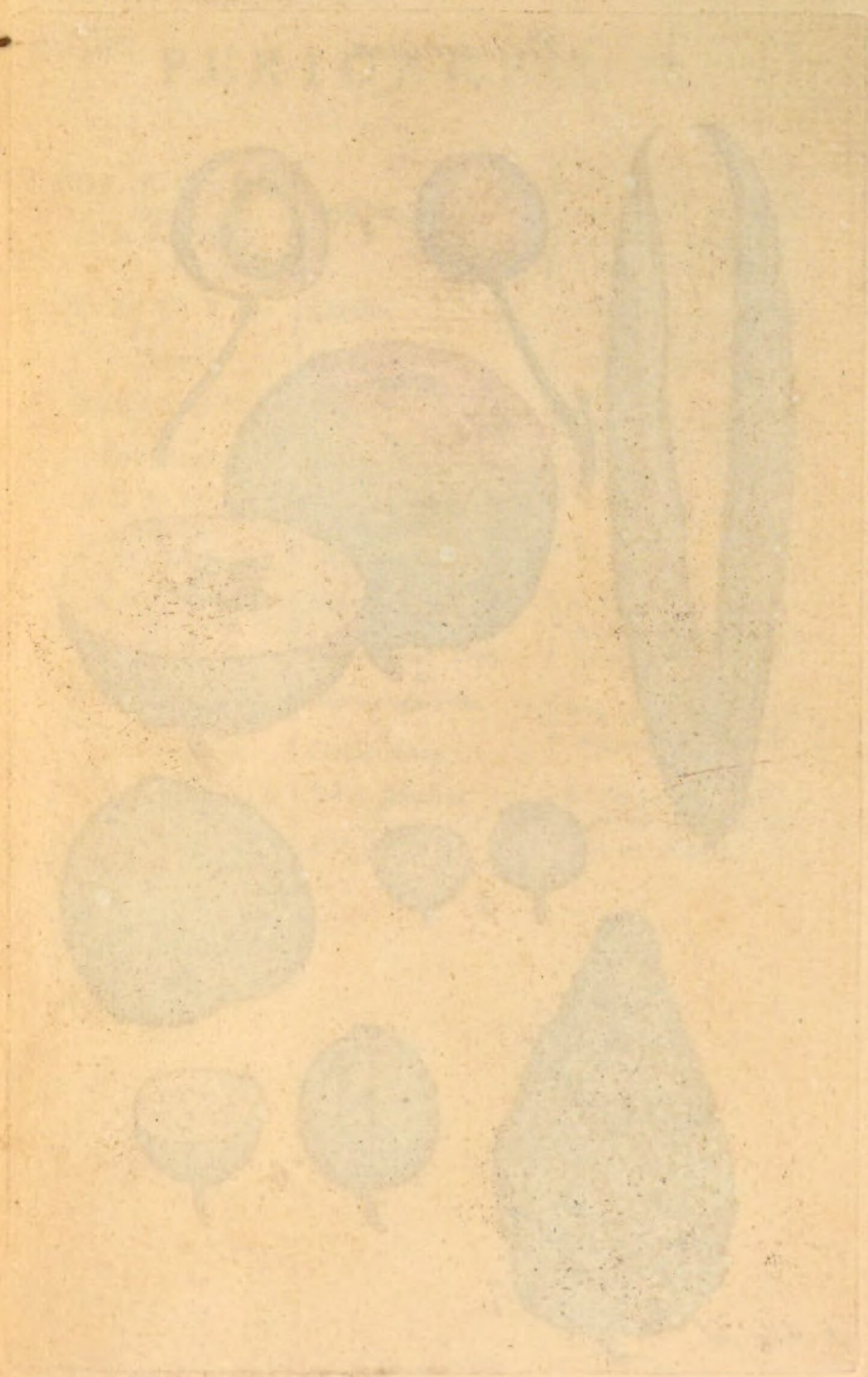
E L A S T I C E. { Impatiens *Balsamina*.
 Fig. 12. {
 Elastic. { Garden Balsam.

I N F L A T I S. { Colutea *arborescens*.
 Fig. 13. {
 Inflated. { Common Bladder sen-
 na.

PERICARPIUM.

SILIQUA.	{	Cheiranthus <i>Incanis</i> . Stock July Flower.	} A Pericarpium of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed alter- nately to the two op- posite Sutures.
Fig. 1.			
A Shell.			
SILICULA.	{	Fumaria <i>Lutea</i> . Yellow Fumatory.	} A little Bod.
Fig. 2.			
TORULOSA.	{	Raphanus. Radish.	} Brawn Protuberances, when the Pericarpium is bunched out by the Seeds.
Fig. 3.			
ARTICULATUS.	{	Hypocoum <i>procumbes</i> .	} In Joints.
Fig. 4. Articulated.			
PARALLELUM.	{	Fig. 1.	
Parallel.			
TRANSVERSUM DISSEPIMENTUM.	{	Polygala <i>Myrtifolia</i> . Myrtle-leav'd Polyga- la.	
Fig. 5. The Dissepiment run- ing crosswise.			
LEGUMEN.	{	Lathyrus <i>latifolia</i> . Everlasting Pea.	} Two Valved, the Seeds fixed to one Su- ture only.
Fig. 6.			
A Shell.			
ISTHMUS INTER- CEPTUM.	{	Pods with various cross divisions, forming di- stinct cells, as in Fig. 5, and 8.	
SCORPIURUS	{		
Vermiculate.			
Fig. 7. Common Caterpillar.			
CERATONIA Sili- qua.	{		
St. John's Bread.			







PERICARPIUM.

FOLICULUS. Fig. 1. A Folicle.	{ Periploca <i>Græca</i> .	} A Pericarpium having one Valve, gaping lengthwise on one side, the Seeds not fixed to the Sutures.
DRUPA. Fig. 2. Drupe.	{ Cerasus. Cherry.	} A Pulpi Pericarpium, without Valves, containing a stone or nut.
DRUPA SICCA. Fig. 3. Dry Drupa.	{ Juglans. Wallnut.	} Opposite to the foregoing, dry.
POMUM. Fig. 4. An Apple.	{ A fleshy Pericarpium without Valves, containing a Capsule.	
BACCA. Fig. 5. Berry.	{ Sorbus <i>aucuparia</i> . White Bean Tree.	} A Pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, containing naked Seeds.
NIDULANTIA. Fig. 6. —————	{ Ribes <i>crossularia</i> . Goose Berry.	} The Seeds nestling in the pulp of the Berry.
STROBILUS. Fig. 7. A Cone.	{ Pinus <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	} A Pericarpium formed from an Amentum with hard Scales.

S E M E N.

Seed, the Rudiment of a new Plant; are known according to the Number, Figure, Superfices and Consistence.

1. HILUM, the Eye, an external Scar of the Seed, where it has been fixed to the Fruit or Recepticle, as in the Bean.
2. CORCULUM, The Effence of a new Plant within the Seeds, c. b.
3. PLUMULA, a part of the Corculum, the ascending Scaly Part of the Plant.

ROSTELLUM, the descending part of the Corculum that forms the Root. (c.)

COTYLEDON, the side Lobes of the Seed, of a porous substance, and perishes: (d.) Fig. 2, 3.

C O R O N A. Fig. 4. Crown.	{	Dipsacus <i>fullonum</i> . Wild Teazel.	}	A little Cup, adhering to the top of the Seed, is deciduous.
-----------------------------------	---	--	---	--

P A P P U S. Fig. 5. Pappous.	{	Carduus. Thistle.	}	A downy feathered Cup, adhering to the Top of the Seed, by which it flies.
-------------------------------------	---	----------------------	---	--

S T I P I T A T U S. Fig. 6. Stipitate	{	A kind of a thread like Trunk, elevating the Down, and connecting the Seeds.
--	---	--

A R I S T A T U S. Fig. 7. Chaffy.	{	Helianthus <i>annua</i> . Annual Sun Flower.	}	Having two Ariste, are deciduous.
--	---	---	---	-----------------------------------

C A P I L L A R I S. Fig. 8. Hairy.	{	Hierachium <i>Pilosella</i> . Moufe-ear Hawkweed	}	Simple undivided hairs
---	---	---	---	------------------------

P L U M O S U S. Fig. 9. Plumous.	{	Cnicus <i>oleraceus</i> . Pale-flowered Cnicus.	}	Feathery Hairs.
---	---	--	---	-----------------



S E M E N.

C A U D A. Fig. 10. Tail.	{ Atragena <i>Alpina</i> . Alpine Atragena.	} Having a feathery tail.
N A M U S. Fig. 11. Nooked.	{ Daucus <i>carota</i> . Carot.	}
A R I L L U S. Fig. 12. 	{ Euoninus <i>Europæus</i> . Common Spindle Tree	} The exterior Coat of a Seed falls off Spon- taneously. (a.)
A L A. Fig. 13. Wing. 	{ Pinus <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	} A Membranaceous Wing, fixed to the Seed.
Fig. 14. 	{ Platanis <i>Orientalis</i> . Oriental Palm Tree.	
N U X. Fig. 15. Nut.	{ Coryllus <i>Avellana</i> . Hazel Nut.	} A Seed, covered with a bony epitermus or Shell.

R E C E P T A C U L U M.

The Receptacle is the Base, by which the Parts of Fructification are connected.

COMMUNE. Fig. 1. Common.	{ Calendula <i>officinalis</i> . Common Marigold.	} Containing many Flowers and Fruit, as also in Fig. 1, 2, 3.
PUNCTATUM. Fig. 2. Punctated.	{ Leontodon <i>Taraxacum</i> . Dandelion.	} Marked with hollow Punctures.
PILOSUM. Fig. 3. Hairy.	{ Carduus. Thistle.	}
PALEACEUM. Fig. 4. Paleaceous.	{ Rudbeckia <i>purpurea</i> . Purple Rudbeckia.	} Chaffy Scales, which distinguish the Flow- ers.
PLANUM. Plain Flat.	{ Fig. 1.	}
CONICUM. Fig. 5. Conic.	{ Dipsacus <i>fulonum</i> . Wild Teazel.	} Cone shaped, round, lessening towards the point.
SUBULATUM. Fig. 6. Subulate.	{ Myosurus <i>minimis</i> . Mouse Tail.	} Shaped like an Awl.
FLORES. Fig. 7.	{ Of the Flower, and of the Fruit.	} Rubus <i>Fruticosus</i> . Bramble.
FLOS COMPOSITIS. Compound Flower.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 3.	}
FLOS AGREGATIS. Fig. 8. Agregate Flowers.	{ Scabiosa <i>succissa</i> . Devil's-bit Scabious.	} The Receptacle is lon- ger, the Flowers have little Peduncles.

Receptaculum.

Tab. 84.



S. Miller del.



RECEPTACULUM.

Umbella, an Umbel, a Receptacle which from a common Centre runs out into Thread-shaped Footstalks of Proportionate lengths.

S I M P L E X.	{ Androsace <i>Septentrionalis</i> . Toothed-leav'd An- drosee.	The Footstalks from one centre of the Receptacle.
Fig. 9. Simple.		
COMPOSITA.	{ Bupleurum <i>rotundifolium</i> . Hare's Ear, or Thorw Wax.	When every Footstalk of the general Umbel produces a partial Umbel.
Fig. 10. Composite.		
UNIVERSALIS.	{ (a.) Fig. 10, composed of many little Umbels, (b.) the Partial Umbel.	
Universal.		
PROLIFERA.	{ <i>Cœnanthe crocata</i> . Hemlock.	An Umbel more than decomposit.
Fig. 11. Paolifer.		
C Y M A.	{ Viburnum <i>Tinus</i> . Laurestinus.	A Receptacle producing many Footstalks from the same centre, that are of unequal lengths.
Fig. 12.		
R A C H I S.	{ Priænus <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	A Receptacle, the Fructification is fixed to it lengthwise, forming a Spike.
Fig. 13.		
S P A D I X.	{ Arum <i>maculatum</i> . Wake Robin.	A Receptacle, produced within a Spatha or Sheath, is simple, not divided.
Fig. 14.		
S P A D I X.	{ A Receptacle proper to the Balms, and is divided.	
Fig. 15.		

B U L B U S.

A Bulb, is an Hibernacle placed on the descending Caudex, and contains the Rudiments of the Plant and Leaf that perishes.

S O L I T U S.	{	Ranunculus <i>bulbosus</i> .	} A Solid fleshy Bulb, without any internal division.
Fig. 1. Solid.	{	Butter Cup.	

T U N I C A T U S.	{	Allium <i>cæpa</i> .	} Coats lying over each other.
Fig. 2. Coated.	{	Onion.	

S Q U A M A T U S.	{	Lilium <i>candidum</i> .	} Consisting of Scales.
Fig. 3. Squamous.	{	White Lilly.	

C A U L I N U S.	{	Lilium <i>bulbiferum</i> .	} Growing on the Stem, of the Plant.
Fig. 4. Cauline.	{	Bulb-bearing Lilly.	

Gemma. a Bud, is an Hibernacle, with its Leaves, &c.

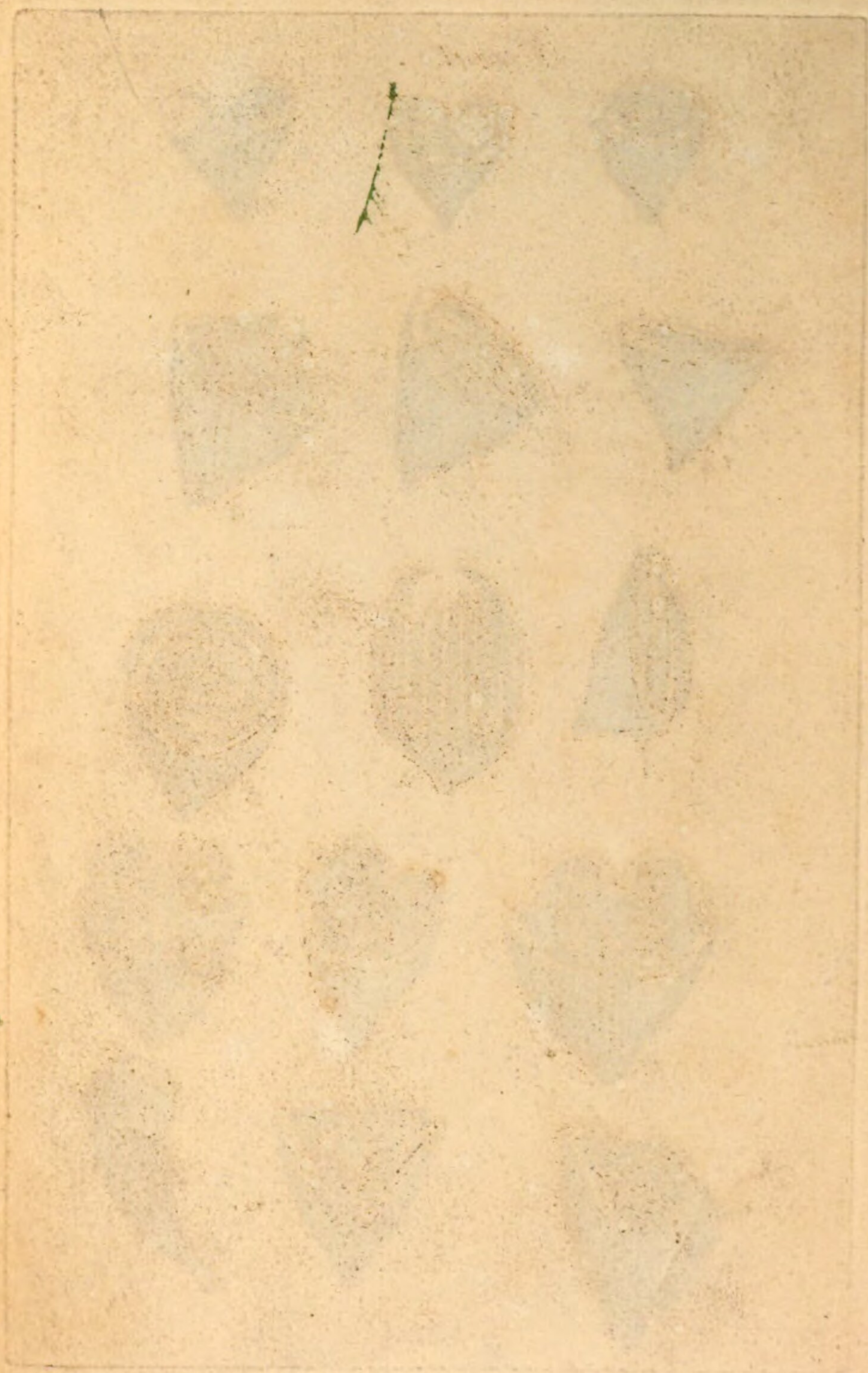
F O L I A R I S.	{	Betula <i>alnus</i> .	} To Leaves only (a.)
Fig. 5. Foliar.	{	Alder Tree.	

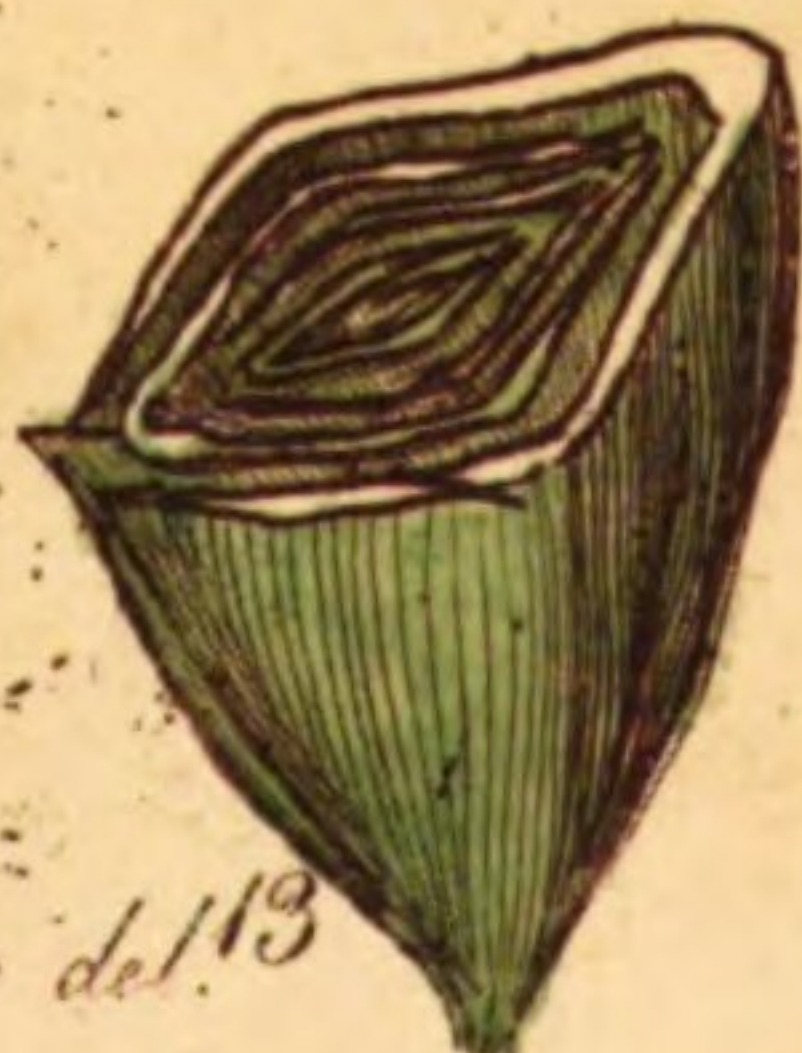
F L O R A L I S.	{	Corylus <i>avelana</i> .	} To Flowers only (a.)
Fig. 6. Floral.	{	Hazel Nut.	

C O M M U N I S.	{	Amigdalus <i>Perfica</i> .	} Common to both flow- ers and Leaves. (a)
Fig. 7. Common.	{	Peach Tree.	









V E R N A T I O.

Vernation is the manner how the Leaves are folded in the Gem or Bud, as seen.

Fig. 1. CONVOLUTE, *Canna indica*.

2. INVOLUTE, *Alisma Plantago, Potamogeton, Viola*.
3. REVOLUTE, *Primula veris Rosmarinus Nerium*.
4. OBVOLUTE, *Dianthus barbatus Lychnis Dipfacus*.
5. CONVOLUTE, *Prunus cerasus Lactuca Hierachium*.
6. IMBRICATE, *Campanula rotundifolia*.
7. EQUITANT, *Iris Pseudo, Acorus. Laurus. Daphne. Syringa*:
With two prominent Angles.
8. PLICATE, *Veratun album. Malva. Urtica. Passiflora*.
9. CONVOLUTE, doubly, *Arum maculatum. Melianthus Rosa*:
more than one leaf.
10. INVOLUTE, opposite. *Pyrus Malus. Commelina annua*.
11. INVOLUTE, *altenae*.
12. REVOLUTE, opposite.
13. CONVOLUTE, doubly.
14. COVOLUTE, trebly.
15. CIRCINALE, *Spirale*.

EQUITANT, ancipit. Equitant three ways, so as to form a Triangle.

V E R N A T I O

Version is the manner how the leaves are folded in
the German book, as seen.

1. CONVOLUT. German style.
2. INVOLUT. German style.
3. REVOLUT. German style.
4. CONVOLUT. German style.
5. CONVOLUT. German style.
6. CONVOLUT. German style.
7. CONVOLUT. German style.
8. CONVOLUT. German style.
9. CONVOLUT. German style.
10. CONVOLUT. German style.
11. CONVOLUT. German style.
12. CONVOLUT. German style.
13. CONVOLUT. German style.
14. CONVOLUT. German style.
15. CONVOLUT. German style.
16. CONVOLUT. German style.
17. CONVOLUT. German style.
18. CONVOLUT. German style.
19. CONVOLUT. German style.
20. CONVOLUT. German style.

E R R A T A.

Page	for	Read
2	R A M I X	R A D I X.
4	Fig. 2, suffrutious	suffruticose.
5	{ Fig. 1. flave	flexures.
	{ Fig. 2. Tripe	Triple.
9	Fig. 2, Angeld	Angled.
13	Fig. 3. Bulbiferus	Bulbiferus
23	Fig. 48. liked	like.
28	Fig. 131, Sempervirens	Sempervirens.
35	Fig. 3, Saurus	Saururus.
	{ Fig. 5, Palm	Palme.
39	{ I N T E R R I G I M Æ	I N T E G E R R I M Æ.
40	{ Fig. 4, Vitus	Vitis.
	{ Spiralings	Spiraly.
41	Fig. 4, lichninus	lichnides.
42	Fig. 5, Aretvim	Aretium.
	{ Gands	Glands.
45	{ Fig. 6. Artudina	Artuina.
	{ B R A C T E	B R A C T E Æ.
46	{ Fig. 2, Catuacs	Catuca.
48	Fig. 2, Caline	Cauline.
49	Fig. 1, Viis	Vitis.
52	Fig. 3, Paris	Mimosa.
	{ Fig. 4, Parnofia	Parnassia.
54	{ Fig. 6, anna	annual.
	{ Fig. 7, Virginir	Virginia.
	{ Fig. 1, Napcea	Napcea.
55	{ Fig. 7, Zeyloncia	Zeylanica.
57	Fig. 2, crubico	orbica
58	Fig. 1, Many	One
60	N T U S	N U T U S.
	{ Fig. 2, Globour	Globus
61	{ Sphæracephley	Sphæracephalus.
62	Fig. 4, Ovais	Ovatis
63	Fig. 2, Capaceo	Iappacea
64	Fig. 2, Orbico	Orubica
66	F O L I A L U S	F O L I A T U S.
68	Fig. , NUDUS	N U T A N S.
70	Fig. 9, Sagmo	Sagina.
73	Fig. , Bobortia	Bobartia.
76	Craleyus	Cratægus.
	{ Fig. 1, Naciffus	Narcissus.
77	{ Fig. 5, TRITELARIA	F R I T E L A R I A.
78	Fig. 14, Forma	Farina.
79	Fig. 4, FILIRFORMIS	F I L I F O R M I S.
80	Fig. 3, TRCOECA	T R I C O C A.
86	Fig. , altenave	alterne.

O M I S S I O N.

Tab. 60. Fig. 4.	{ B R A C T E A T U S.	} having floral leaves.
Tab. 71.	{ A B R E V I A T U M.	} when the Cup, or Calyx, is shorter than the Tube of the Flower.
Tab. 73. Fig. 7.	{ C O L O R A T A.	}
Tab. 74. Fig. 4.	{ R E C T A.	} upright.

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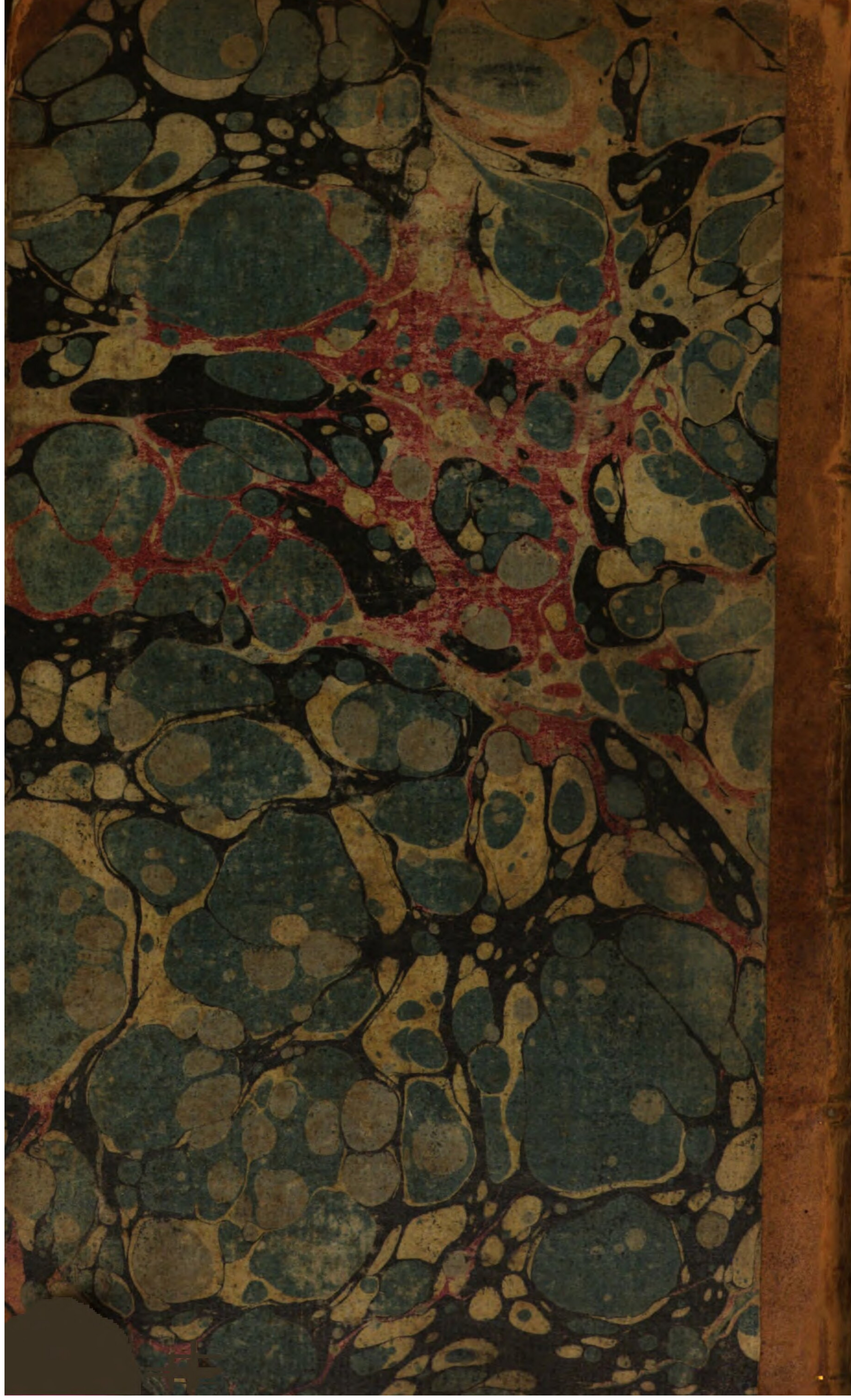
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Miller, John, 1715-1785

An Illustration of the Termini Botanici, Of Linnaeus

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